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*Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 5 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 6d.*

ROLL OF HONOUR.
IN MEMORIAM.

**BUNBURY**—In sad and loving memory of William Henry (Willie), Royal Dublin Fusiliers (attached Royal Irish Regiment), killed in action, in France, October 7th, 1918.
I mourn his loss in silence,
No eyes may see me weep;
But deep within my broken heart
His memory I will keep.
(Inserted by his loving mother.

BIRTHS.

**ASHENHURST**—October 5, 1919, at 14 Haddon rd., Clontarf, the wife of Wm. C. Ashenhurst, a son.
**GOODBODY**—October 5, 1919, at Briefni, Mount Eglantine av., Terenure, to Captain and Mrs. Pim Goodbody, a daughter.
**JOYCE**—September 20, 1919, at 5 Mount st. Crescent, the wife of A. E. Joyce, F.W.D., India, of a daughter.
**LEWIS**—August 26, 1919, at Bangalore, India, Muriel, wife of Major R. E. Lewis, D.S.O., of a daughter.
**NICHOLSON**—October 4, 1919, at Fassaroe Cottage, Bray, the wife of Harold H. Nicholson, of a son (Robert Haughton).
**ROOTS**—September 24, 1919, at "Ions," Grove Park, Rathmines, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Sidney Roots, 57 Grove Park, Rathmines, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

**BONIFACE and McINTYRE**—September 24, 1919, at St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. A. W. Ardagh, former Rector St. Canice's, Fingias, Charles Moore Australian Imperial Force, eldest son of the late Thomas Boniface, and Mrs. Boniface, 9 David rd., Glasnevin, to Winifred Victoria, second youngest daughter of the late James and Catherine McIntyre, Dunsink, Castleknock.
**BURKE and DAY**—October 1, 1919, at St. Mary's Abbott Church, Kensington, by the Rev. A. J. Keith, Henry Anthony Burke, M.C., Duke of Drumkeen, Co. Fermanagh, to Alicia, second daughter of the Rev. W. Day, of Hescham, Norfolk, late Incumbent of Kilcolman and Creagh-on-Sea, Co. Mayo.
**DAWSON and WYNNE**—September 17, 1919, at St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley rd., by the Rev. Father Dempsey, Joseph A., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, 15 Mountjoy st., to Mary Margaret (May), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wynne, 35 Fonteney st., Dublin. Australian papers please copy.
**EVANS and GALBRAITH**—October 2, 1919, at St. James's, Spanish place, London, Alfred John Evans, eldest son of A. H. Evans, of Horris Hill, Newtown, Newbury, to Marie Rose, youngest daughter of the late Edgar Galbraith, I.C.S., and Mrs. Galbraith, 86 Barons Court rd., London.
**KING and BELL**—September 30, 1919, at St. Ann's Church, Dawson st., by the Rev. Richard B. P., youngest son of George Hamilton King, M.A., and the late Annie V. King, of 69 Highfield rd., to Madge, daughter of the late Samuel Bell, and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Ashford Bell, of Avondale, Merrion.
**ROBERTSON and MAGILL**—September 24, 1919, at St. Barnabas' Church, Dublin, by the Rev. D. H. Hall, Robert, only son of the late Thomas Robertson, Coal Merchant, and Mrs. Robertson, 14 Orchard place, Stirling, to Jane (Jennie), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Robert Magill, 4 Sydney ter., West rd., Dublin.
**SYMES and SHORTEN**—October 1, 1919, at St. Laurence Church, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin, by the Rev. L. D. Foley, M.A., Sandham P. Symes, only son of Barbertown Castle, Straffan, Co. Kildare, son of late Abraham Symes, B.L., Morristown, to Laura, daughter of W. B. Shorten, Keelnacreagh House, Enniskean, Co. Cork.
**WILSON and RICHARDSON**—September 29, 1919, at All Saints' Church, Grosvenor pl., by the Rev. Precentor Hogan, B.D., Samuel Wilson, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, 19 St. Catherine's ter., Royal Canal, to Elizabeth Greer, daughter of Richardson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. J. Richardson, 12 Victoria ter., Royal Canal, Dublin.

DEATHS.

**CRAWFORD**—October 5, 1919, at Drumshanbo, Nannie, widow of the late John Crawford, J.P., in her 85th year. "For ever with the Lord." Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock.
**D'ARCY**—October 6, 1919, at Mountain View, Dalkey, Jane C. D'Arcy, widow of late Martin J. D'Arcy, of Wellfort, Kilkerrin, Co. Galway, and daughter of late Thomas Blake Foran, M.D., of St. John's Abbey, Tuam. R.I.P. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.
**DOHERTY**—October 6, 1919, at Private Nursing Home, Dublin, Dan Doherty, Galway. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing relatives. R.I.P. Remains left Kingsbridge at 8 a.m. yesterday. Funeral at Portumna to-day (Tuesday) at 4 o'clock.
**DUNNE**—October 5, 1919, at his residence, Janeville, 155, Merrion rd., Dublin, Edward Dunne. "Until the day break." Funeral private.
**EGLINTON**—October 6, 1919, at his residence, Corvally, Carrickmacross, Francis Eglinton, aged 70 years. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m., to Ballymackney.
**HICKEY**—October 5, 1919, at his residence, Garryrichard House, Fenlisa, Co. Wexford, Michael Hickey, J.P., M.C.C., R.I.P. Funeral, at 10.30, this (Tuesday) morning, for Office and High Mass at Parish Church, Clonegam. Interment immediately afterwards in family burial ground, Clonegam.
**LONG**—At 59 York rd., Kingstown, after a long illness, Edward Long, late of Temple Hill, Blackrock, the dearly-beloved husband of Frances Long for 58 years. "Parted for a while." Australian and American papers please copy.
**MATEER**—October 5, 1919, at his late residence, Kimberley Gardens, Belfast, Dr. C. S. Mateer, surgeon-lieut husband of Olive Mateer, and fifth son of the late Rev. Samuel Mateer, Kilkeel, Co. Down.
**RINGWOOD**—October 5, 1919, at her residence, 87 Upper George's st., Kingstown, Elizabeth Christiana Ringwood, widow of the late Thomas Ringwood, of Castlepierce, Co. Kilkenny, and daughter of the late William Corr Bond, of Rathfarnham, aged 87 years. Funeral leaves Kingsbridge at 9.15 to-morrow (Wednesday) to Ballybrophy for Ross Churchyard.
**WHITFIELD**—October 5, 1919, at his residence, Adelaide rd., John Henry Whitfield. Funeral private.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

**Mrs. S. H. Haishan** and Nieces wish to return sincere thanks to their many kind friends who sent letters and messages of sympathy in their recent bereavement, and trust all will accept this acknowledgment, as it would be impossible to reply individually.

IN MEMORIAM.

**CAREY**—In loving memory of Nan, beloved wife of Frank Carey, of 19 Harold's Cross, who passed away on 7th October, 1918. Deeply regretted. Inserted by her husband and daughter.
**CONWAY**—First Anniversary of my dear daughter, Mrs. Bridget Conway, who died at her residence, Cottage, Stormanstown, October 7, 1918. Masses for the repose of her soul at the Churches Ballymun, St. Lawrence O'Toole's, Lady of Lourdes. Inserted by her loving mother. Nurse Bennett, 48 Amiens st.
**FAULKNER**—In loving memory of Thomas Faulkner, who died at his residence, Fairfield, Sandymount, October 7th, 1918. Sadly missed.
**MORRISON**—In ever-loving memory of Robert (Bob), eldest son of John and Sarah Morrison, who died 7th October, 1918. "God's finger touched him, and he slept." Inserted by his father, mother, brothers, and sisters.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1919.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN. 'Phone 62.
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BELFAST—128 Royal avenue. 'Phone 1787.
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LONDON—89 Fleet street. Central 4580

LOST AND FOUND.

BADGE Brooch Found, Kingstown. Owner can have same by giving particulars at Marsden's Library.
FOUND, a Small Bloodhound Dog. Owner can have it on proving description and paying cost of advertisement.—E 833, this office.
FOUND, Sum of Money, in a case, inscribed with a Christian name. Apply Manager, Shelbourne Hotel.
LOST, Sunday, September 28th, on roads between St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and Milltown Aerodrome, and Milltown and adjoining neighbourhood, or Derry Green Coloured Overcoat. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning to 11, Milltown park, Dublin.
LOST, Saturday, Tenovus district, Grey Fur Stole. Reward at 21, Ardilaun road, Clontarf.
LOST, Tuesday, New Zealand Government Papers, with Solicitor's Letters, Grafton st. Finder return to address on envelope.
LOST, Grafton st., October 3rd, Black Silk Umbrella, gilt grasp with Monogram. Reward to Mrs. Mahon, 49 waterloo road.
LOST, between York road and York avenue, a Child's Gold Curb Cuff Links. Reward, 7 York road, Haddington.
LOST, Friday, Boy's Black Oilskin Mackintosh, between Leeson st. and Northbrook road; reward.—Clarendon, Temple road, Rathmines.
LOST on Monday morning, 6th October, between Hamilton row and Parliament Bridge, Gold Horn shaped Brooch set in Connemara marble. Apply to "Ashville," 10 Sandford road, Ranelagh. Reward, £1.
LOST, Kingstown, Dun Laoghaire, Gold Bracelet Watch; reward.—Locket, Smith and Barton, Dun Laoghaire.
STRAYED from 12 Rathmines road, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday, 5th October, a Dark Grey Persian Kitten; will finder please return; reward.
YORKSHIRE Terrier Strayed from 13 Grosvenor road. A reward will be given.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

MARLBOROUGH STREET TRAINING COLLEGE.
The Commissioners of National Education invite applications for the position of LECTURER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, AND HISTORY in the Marlborough Street Training College. The salary attached to the position will be £300 per annum.
Forms of application and particulars of the duties may be obtained from the Office of National Education. The forms should be returned, with copies of not more than five testimonials, to the Secretary's Office of the National Education Board, not later than the 25th instant.
Private canvassing, either directly or indirectly, is strictly forbidden.
(By Order)
T. W. DILWORTH,
A. S. BONAPARTE WYSE, } Secretaries.
Office of National Education,
Dublin, October, 1919.

ABSOLUTE Security Granted to all Persons in Positions of Trust. The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.; subscribed capital, £1,000,000. 7 to 33 Lr. Ormond quay. 45 Dame st., Dublin.

ASSISTANT Wanted for Jewellery and Fancy Goods.—Camden House, 55 Camden st. O

APPRENTICE, Boot Sales—Wanted, a smart Boy; thoroughly business; liberal terms. Apply "Z 4569, Assistant," this office. O
A SOUTHERN Co-operative Agricultural Society, which is about to open new branches, will consider applications from Lady Clerks with knowledge of Departmental work. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to "Z 4556, Clerks," this office. O
ASSISTANT and Improver Wanted, about 20, for Glass and China Trade in little experience preferred. Apply Mrs. Wood, Wine and Glass Stores, 30 Henry st.
AUCTIONEERING—City firm has a vacancy for Apprentice. Apply "Z 4575, Auctioneering," this office. O
A GOOD Trade Salesman, accustomed to high class trade. Apply, stating qualifications and salary expected, to "Z 4511, Salesman," this office. B
A REWARD is Offered for Information Leading to the Recovery of Lost Pass Book, Deposit Receipt, and Certificate for Shares, Standard Life Assurance Co. Apply to Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co., 3 College green, Dublin.
A SMART Young Lady Assistant for Fruit Department. Apply Manager, Leopardstown Park Hotel, Stillorgan.
A WHOLESALE Warehouse—Dublin house has vacancy for capable Assistant-Cashier.—Z 4565, this office.
A YOUNG Man, about 20, to assist in Office and Warehouse; must be thoroughly trustworthy and capable; personally, with references, 9 Lower Pembroke st.
A WANTED at once, young country Girl to Housekeep; must be fond of children; wages £16 a year to well recommended person. Apply Allen, Sterling, Chambers, Nicholas st., Navan.
A WANTED, an experienced Lady Assistant, also an Improver, for Select Sweet Business in leading city thoroughfare; liberal wages to suitable person.—Box E 564, this office.
A WANTED, for Gentleman's Outfitting Department, young Lady as Sales; good country connection essential; and experience to "Z 4605, Lady," this office.
A WANTED, Nurse for helpless lady; where another is kept; wages £40 a year.—Z 99, Irish Times, Dame st.
A YOUTH Wanted for General Office Work; age about 15 years. Apply, in own handwriting, giving references, E 890, this office.

CLERICAL.

CURATE Wanted for United Parishes Donoughmore and Donard. Particulars on application to Rev. D. A. O'Connor, Donoughmore, Donard, Co. Wicklow.
DRESSMAKING—First Class Bodice Maker Wanted. Apply Dawson st.
EXPERIENCED Sweeper, also Engine Driver, Required for a large Estate Saw Mill in the South of Ireland; the house and good salaries to competent and Protestants preferred, with one or two sons to assist; church and chapel 10 miles. Apply R. and C. Sharpe, 33 Nassau st., Dublin.
FOREMAN, to take charge stables, with good experience. Wanted by City Firm.—E 991, this office. O
GIRL required, Clerical Work, after 6 o'clock, two or three evenings. All answering this must state hours and wages by mail by the Contractor, and security for the due performance of the contract will be required, as provided by the Rules or Orders of the Local Government Board.
By Order,
H. J. CLANCY, Secretary,
County Dublin County Council.
Secretary's Office,
11 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin.
7th October, 1919.

TO BUILDERS.
The time for reading in TENDERS for the ERECTION OF A HALL, on the Site of No. 11 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, for the Christian Brothers' Past Pupils' Union, is hereby extended from THURSDAY, 9th OCTOBER, to THURSDAY, 16th OCTOBER, 1919. Plans of elevations have been prepared by Messrs. Murray and Kavanagh, 58 Harcourt street, and can be obtained from them on payment of a deposit of £1 1s., which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide Tender.
F. J. MUNDEN, M.S.A.,
5 TRINITY STREET, DUBLIN.

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

WANTED, First Class Assistant for Hardware, Seed, and Automotive Department; must have good references and steady character.—Z 4538, Assistant," this office.
WANTED, Driving Sawmill Foreman, who thoroughly understands the conversion of all classes of native timber and management of men; state experience and salary required.—Z 4573, Foreman," this office.
WANTED, Messenger Boy. Please apply at Newell's, 14 Grafton st.
WANTED, Man accustomed to Repair Mangles.—Apply Grafton st.
WANTED, smart Youth as Apprentice to Hardware and Ironmongery.—Z 4576, this office.
WANTED, first class Coat Maker. Apply Miss Daly, 42 Grafton st.
WANTED at once, Dispatch Man for Film Company; must be speaker.—Z 4560, this office.
WANTED, Lady Typist Proficient in wholesale office; must be well educated, and have good references; state certified speed, salary, and full particulars of previous employment, with copies of testimonials.—Z 4561,

# MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

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HAMMOND CARS.

11/22 H.P., 4 SPEED GEARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND STARTING, 2-SEATER, 4-SEATER, AND COUPE MODELS, ADJUSTABLE SPRINGS.
Provisional Prices from £425.
Particulars from
WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN. T

A† Woods', Westland Row—Ford Touring Car, £230; Van, £210; 1ton carriage. T

1919/20 11.9 MORRIS-OXFORD.
ALL British Car, complete with 12 Volt Lucas Electric Light and SELF-STARTER, 5 lamps, 710 x 90 Dunlop grooved tyres on Rudge Wheels, improved springs, with Wilcot Gaiters; coachwork of the highest class; Leather upholstery.
PRICES (ex per Company's List):—
Two-Seater, complete ..... £360
Four-Seater, " ..... £390
Coupe of bed quality, " ..... £450
Coupe-de-Luxe, " ..... £335
31.9 MORRIS-COWLEY (2-seater only) ..... £315
Sole Agents for Ireland (excluding Ulster).
G. A. BRITTAIN,
40 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. T

Charmingly situate of about 3 acres, in a Hill, and embracing a famous marine view in

LANCIA CARS.
Sole Authorised Agent in Ireland for Messrs. Fiat Frères, Turin.
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40 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. T

THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
SECONDHAND CARS FOR SALE.
35 h.p. 4 cyl. Bedford Buick Touring Car; Hood, Wind Screen, etc. ..... £150
13.9 h.p. Scripps-Booth 2 Seater, Electric Lighting and Starting, Hood, Screen, Speedometer, etc. ..... £300
20 h.p. Maxwell Touring Car, Hood, Screen, Detachable Rims, etc. ..... £275
20 h.p. 1913 Ford Touring Car, Disc Wheels, Hood, Screen, Lamps, etc. ..... £150
12 h.p. Marlborough Chassis; no tyres ..... £50
19-20 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.
Telegr. & Dubln 6001 14 Lines. Telegrams, "Traction." T

1916 OVERLAND CAR, 20-25 h.p., perfect mechanical order; Zenith carburetter, electric head lights, detachable wheels; body and trims as new; a very reliable Car.—Z 4594, Motor," this office. D

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PRIVATE CARS AND BUSINESS VEHICLES.
COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES.
JOHN LLOYD, Insurance Broker,
12/14 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.
Tele.—Lloyd, Dublin. 2954.

A TWO Seater Dennet, with dickey seat, 10-12 h.p., Bosch magneto, head and side lamps, two spare wheels, in perfect running order, £150.—D, A. Mac Drochaide.
BERLIET Car, 15.9 h.p., in splendid order, well fitted out, electric lighting, tabbed rims, tyres 36 x 6; accessories; Hartford shock absorbers; Burney's wheels; 48 Great Brunswick st., Dublin.
ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, 67 Great Brunswick st., opposite Four Courts; Pawnbroker, Winetavern st., opposite Four Courts; free garage.
A.J.S. 9 h.p. Combination, hood, screen, lamp, horn, speedometer, spare tyre, extension seder. Apply after six, 63 Lower Drumcondra road.
DOUGLAS 2½, 2 speed, W.D. model; new, just delivered from works.—Hannigan, Motor Agent, Castle st.
DOUGLAS, 7h.p., 2½ h.p.; W.D. model; both Wallen's, Trinity st. Garage.
FOR Sale, 1916 2½ h.p. Douglas Motor Cycle, 3 speed, complete with splendid lamp, horn, speedometer, tool bags, spade bolt; as new; best £75.—W. 4366, Scratchcord.
FOR Sale, 5-6 h.p. A.J.S. Combination, good condition, £70.—Lower Drumcondra road.
DOUGLAS 2½, 2 speed, W.D. model; new, just delivered from works.—Hannigan, Motor Agent, Castle st.
FLANDERS Motor Car, 15-20 h.p., four seater, Hannigan.
FOR Sale, Ford Landaulette, in good running order, with

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| 2/6 | SHERRY Lucano | 4/- |
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| 3/- | CROWN MARSALA | 4/- |
| 2/8 | GRAND MADEIRA | 4/- |

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## DUBLIN CITY SESSIONS.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat in Green street Courthouse yesterday, and resumed the business of the City Sessions.

**BOTTLES DAMAGED.**

Myer Gafson, metal merchant, trading as the North Dublin Rag Stores, 6 Granby place, Dublin, sued the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to recover a sum of £3, the value of bottles consigned by D. Sayers and Co., Cork, to plaintiff's order, and damaged in transit through the alleged negligence of the defendants.

Mr. Nock appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. Gordon Bradley (Messrs. W. G. Bradley and Son) for the defendant company.

Plaintiff's evidence was that when delivered the bottles were broken. The defence was that the bottles had not been properly packed before being handed over to the railway company, the bags, on one railway official stating, being in a rotten condition when received at the station consigned to the plaintiff.

The Recorder dismissed the action, holding that the goods had not been properly packed.

**SLANDER ACTION.**

Annie Johnston, a machinist, living in Lower Clanbrassil street, Dublin, sued Mrs. Byrne, who resides in the same street, for damages for slander.

It appeared from the evidence for the plaintiff, that one day defendant missed £1 from her room, and she accused plaintiff of having taken it. She also accused plaintiff of handing the money to her younger brother and sister. As the result, both these children were stripped and searched. Plaintiff's character as a worker was at stake, and she sought damages for the accusation made.

Defendant denied that she accused anyone of stealing money. She saw a brother of plaintiff in her room down on his knees near the end of the sofa, and then she missed the money. Plaintiff's husband, who was a private in the Dublin Fusiliers, and got his commission on the field, together with the D.C.M., stated he knew nothing about the matter until he came home and got the writ.

The Recorder dismissed the action with costs.

Mr. Gleeson (instructed by Mr. Jas. Brady) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. O'Connor (instructed by Mr. D. Quaid) for the defendant.

**CABMAN'S ACTION.**

Patrick Ryan, cab owner, 52 Lower Clanbrassil street, sued the Dublin United Tramways Company to recover £20 damages for injuries alleged to have been caused to his cab through the negligence of the defendants' servants while in charge of a tram on the Tib Assigns.

Mr. Molony (instructed by Mr. John Moran) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. O'Connor (instructed by Mr. Gerald Byrne) for the defendants.

Plaintiff's case was that while driving towards Adelaide road his cab was struck by the outgoing tram car, and damaged to the extent claimed. One of the wheels was smashed, a spring broken, and the axle bent. The cost of repairing the damage was estimated at £10.

The defence was that the accident was unavoidable, the brake having been put on the car when the plaintiff's cab was being pulled on to the tramtracks.

The Recorder adjourned the case to the November Sessions for further evidence.

A number of other civil cases were adjourned to the next Sessions for further evidence.

**ACTION AGAINST ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.**

Mr. T. H. Burke, Rock Forest, Roscrea, Tipperary, sued the Royal Dublin Society to recover £15 damages for the loss of a head-collar and horse clothing used in connection with his horse, "Grey Fox," which competed in one of the classes at the last Dublin Horse Show.

It appeared that, according to the rules and regulations of the society, the society is not liable for loss of, or damage to, articles or exhibits at their shows.

The Recorder, having examined the form of entry signed by the exhibitor agreeing to the rules and regulations, dismissed the action, with costs.

**RAILWAY COMPANY SUED.**

Mr. John Charles Cassidy, proprietor of Lawless's Hotel, Belgrave Co. Wicklow, sued the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company to recover £28 15/6, the value of a horse, his property, which had been killed through the alleged negligence of the defendant's servants.

Mr. C. Priery appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. G. Bradley (Messrs. Bradley and Son) for the defendant company.

From the evidence it appeared that the animal had been lorded in the defendant's waggon by the plaintiff, or under his supervision, and that shortly afterwards the animal died from the bursting of two blood vessels. It also appeared that, before being loaded, the animal had been subjected to some irritation, and entered the box in a frightened condition.

The Recorder adjourned the case till November for further evidence.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, October 3, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.—Cavalry.—Royal Horse Guards—Capt. Lord A. R. Innes Ker, D.S.O., to be Major, 6th Dragoons—2nd Lieut. C. C. A. Bucknall to be Lt. Royal Regiment of Artillery.—R.G.A.—Lt.-Col. F. M. Keogh is seconded for service on the Staff. The undermentioned Capts. relinquish the acting rank of Major—R. T. Stephens. Special Reserve.—Lt. M. Milligan, Infantry.—R. Dublin Fus.—Lt. (Actg. Capt.) P. Cullen, M.C., retires, receiving a gratuity, and is granted the rank of Capt. The undermentioned 2nd Lts. to be Lts.—R. Innis. Fus.—James Daly, H. J. M'Grady, C. E. Brown, M.C. Army Medical Corps.—R.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. A. O'Neill relinquishes his commission on ceasing to be employed with the County of Middlesex War Hospital, Napsbury, and retains the rank of Major.

MEMORANDUM.—The undermentioned to be Temp. Lts.—J. F. Hinan, A. E. Hale, R. A. Comack, F. G. Musson, O. G. Aylen, J. Marron, J. M'Curdy, E. B. M. Frost, I. St. John, and F. P. Begnet.

GENERAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.—Royal Horse Guards.—C. S. H., Marquis of Londonderry, M.V.O., late Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Royal Horse Guards; to be Maj. and Bt. Col., and to retain the former seniority. 6th Dragoons.—Capt. C. F. Wilson, late Temp. Maj., to be Maj.

REGULAR FORCES.—R. Irish Rifles.—Temp. Lt. T. H. Mayne to be Temp. Capt., with precedence next above Lt. Nov. 1st, 1915. Fus.—Temp. Lt. A. Dawkins relinquishes his commission on completion of service, and retains the rank of Lt. Temp. Lt. D. B. Mackie relinquishes his commission on completion of service and retains the rank of Lt. Temp. Lt. G. G. Chichester relinquishes his commission on completion of service, and retains the rank of Lt. Temp. Lt. A. N. Dodd relinquishes his commission on completion of service, and retains the rank of Lt. Temp. Lt. R. B. Congdon, from General List, to be Temp. Lt., and retains present appointment. The undermentioned Temp. 2nd Lts. to be Temp. Lts.—J. G. Stretch, M.C., A. A. Taylor, 19th Bn. London Regt., Lt. (Actg. Capt.) without pay and allowances. J. M'N. Diamond relinquishes the acting rank of Capt. on ceasing to be employed. Lt.-Col. A. Bridgland relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and retains the rank of Lt.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 4, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.—The undermentioned to be Acting Capts.—Lt. G. G. Doyle, M.C. (T.F.), Temp. Lt. H. Bourne, M.C., Royal Irish Rif. Regt.—Col. and Bt.-Col. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) M. H. E. Welch, C.M.G., on completion of four years' service in command of a Batln., is placed on the half-pay list. Royal Innis. Fus.—Lt. (Actg. Capt.) M. Kennedy retires, receiving a gratuity, and is granted the rank of Capt.

GENERAL LIST.—The undermentioned Temp. Capts. relinquish their commns. on ceasing to be employed.—F. B. Cockerell, O.B.E., M.C., and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.; G. H. Gallagher, and retains the rank of Capt.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—Temp. Lt. Regnet C. Redman, M.D., relinquishes his commn., and retains the rank of Lt.

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE.—R.A.V.C.—Temp. Capt. J. Macilwenna relinquishes the actr. rank of Maj. on ceasing to hold the appointment of D.A.D.V.S.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.—Reserve Units.—4th Irish Rifles.—Capt. (late Actg. Lt.-Col.) C. J. Wiley, D.S.O., relinquishes his commn., and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col., with permission to wear the prescribed uniform. The undermentioned 2nd Lts. to be Lts.—F. W. Allton, W. P. Connolly, J. Kinsella, 5th Royal Fus.—R. Hartley, 4th Rif.

REGULAR FORCES.—Service Battalions.—Royal Irish Regt.—Temp. 2nd Lt. P. Mullan to be Temp. Lt.—Temp. Lt. P. J. Mullan relinquishes his commn. on completion of service, and retains the rank of Lt. Royal Irish Rifles.—Temp. Lt.—W. Mann, M.C., relinquishes his commn. on completion of service, and retains the rank of Lt.—Temp. 2nd Lt. J. A. Wheatley to be Temp. Lt.

A Stockholm telegram, dated Sunday, states:—The Italian airman, Count de Robeland, arrived there by aeroplane yesterday evening, thus having completed a flight from Milan to Stockholm.


# Sack the lot!

"Sack the lot," says Jackie Fisher,
But his most sincere well-wisher,
Looking round him, might well ax,
"Have we got sufficient sacks?"
(From a Contemporary.)

SAYS Jackie Fisher, "Sack the lot!"
But where are the sacks to sack 'em?
It's a great mistake to think there's not
Enough wherein to pack 'em.
If you are short MARTIN'S are not,
They'll sell you thousands on the spot,
And lend you more to back 'em!
They've sacks for any kind of stuff,
At a shortage don't be smartin',
For all sacks—big or small or tough,
Send right along to Martin.

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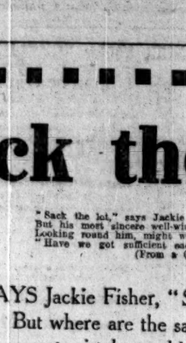

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is a nourishing skin-food and will be found to be most beneficial in use.

It gives a youthful appearance by preserving the freshness and intensifying the beautiful natural colour of the skin.

1/3 per pot.

"ERASMIC" Vanishing CREAM.

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Are the Pencils with all the doubt left out.
Obtainable in all 17 degrees:
Blackleaf, 6B to 0H, at 4d. each.
HB or F, for general writing.
H or HH, hard firm writing.
B or BB for a softer lead.
Venus Copying, 4d., and Super Copying 5d. Of all Stationers.
"VENUS," Lower Clapton Road, London
FOR EVERY PENCIL PURPOSE.
THE VENUS


## PROVINCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

**POSSESSION OF A RIFLE.**—At Roscommon Petty Sessions yesterday, Matthew Devine, of Kilkerman, was fined £20 and costs for having a rifle in his possession without a permit, and an order was made for the handing over of the weapon to the military authorities.

**140 GRAND-CHILDREN.**—An old man named James M'Loughlin, who was interred at Kilfinn, Tubbercurry, on Saturday was 103 years of age, and leaves 140 grand-children and some great-grandchildren.

**PURCHASE OF LAND IN WEXFORD.**—Messrs. J. J. Kehoe and Sons, auctioneers, Wexford, sold the farm of Mr. Michael Gough, Ballybarty, Kilmore, containing 154 acres, Statute, for Mr. Michael M. Doran, Kilmuckbridge, for £4,100.

**LABOUR CANDIDATES IN KILDARE.**—At a meeting of the Trades Council in Newbridge it was stated that election committees had been formed for Newbridge, Naas, and Athy with a view to contesting the Local Government elections.

**BURGLARY AT GOREY.**—The shop window of Keogh Bros.' stationery store, Gorey, was broken on Saturday night, and watches, chains, brooches, etc., to the value of about £50, abstracted. No arrests have been made so far.

**LARNE TOWN SURVEYORSHIP.**—At a meeting of Larne Urban Council yesterday, Mr. James Alexander Cashen, solicitor, Glenlola, Coleraine, was appointed Town Surveyor of Larne at a salary of £250 per annum.

**WISHAP WITH REVOLVER.**—John Thompson, Cadamagh, was handling a revolver on Sunday, when it went off, the bullet entering his side. His condition is serious.

**DERRY MERCHANT'S DEATH.** — James Mullaney, merchant, died in Derry Infirmary yesterday as the result of injuries received in a collision while motor cycling.

**RECORDER OF DERRY CONGRATULATED.**—The Derry Grand Jury yesterday passed resolutions congratulating Judge Osborne, K.C., on his appointment as Recorder for Derry City and County Court Derry, and regretting the circumstances necessitating Judge Todd's retirement.

**RED FAST 'BUS DRIVER'S DEATH.**—Mr. John M'Namara, who died at 35 Napier street, Belfast, in his seventy years of age, was for a driver in the old 'bus service which plied between the centre of the city and Malone prior to the advent of the old Belfast Tramway Company.

## IRISH CHEMISTS ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Committee appointed by the Central Irish Chemists Assistants' Union to receive reports from the branches throughout the country as to future action consequent on the breakaway of the Chemists and Druggists (Ireland) Joint Council, which met at the Ministry of Labour, Dublin, on the 17th and 18th ult., held their first meeting on Thursday. The Committee gave careful consideration to the reports, and after a prolonged discussion it was unanimously decided to offer arbitration to the Employers' Association. If this offer is refused the Assistants' Association will decide what further steps should be taken.

The Committee adjourned awaiting reply from the Employers' Association.

## DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

**GRAVEL FROM THE SEASHORE.**—At Raheny Petty Sessions yesterday, the County Surveyor summoned Christopher Mahony for removing gravel from the seashore at Stapolin. The Bench held that as the place was over 100 yards from the road, and was covered by a field, they would dismiss the case, but it would have to be clearly understood that it was not to be taken as a precedent in case gravel was removed at a point nearer to any county road.

**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CASES.**—In the Southern Police Court, Dublin, yesterday, Mr. Lupton, refusing an application to commit a child to an industrial school, said that he would not let the father escape his responsibility, and that in future he would carefully look into all these cases, and where the man was able to pay he would not saddle the middle classes with the cost of maintaining other people's children.

**HOW INCREASED WAGES ARE SPENT.**—Mr. Lupton, K.C., sitting at the Southern Division of the Dublin Police Court yesterday, commented on the time which had been spent in a public-house by parties in a case of alleged assault. Two of the men had been for 54 hours in a public-house, and another remained for four hours. This, said Mr. Lupton, was the way in which increased wages were spent in some instances, and the middle class were paying for these men to get drunk in public houses.

**CAR-DRIVERS WARNED AT RAHENY.**—At Raheny Petty Sessions yesterday, a city car-driver named Wm. Shiels was examined for obstructing the thoroughfare on the occasion of the last Pelydoyle races, and for abusive language. The Chairman said that three city car-drivers must be taught that they would have to obey the police in the county as well as they obeyed the Metropolitan Police in the city. The defendant would be fined 10/- and costs in one case, and £1 and costs in the other, and his number would be reported to the Inspector of Hackney Carriages.

**RESCUED SISTER SHIP OF THE MOEWE IN DUBLIN.**—The ex-German and yacht-like steam steamer Pioneer, as the property of navigating a grain cargo at the Alexandra Basin, Dublin, is reported to be a sister ship of the famous (or infamous) privateer Moewe, whose exploits at sea during the war will be remembered in conjunction with another boat, the Seeteufel. The Pioneer is 240 feet long, 49 feet in breath, or beam, and 32 feet 6 ins. in depth. Originally designed for trade in frozen food from South America, she has refrigerating plant on board, and is fitted all through with electric light. Hamburg was her former port of registry, this now being changed to London.

**ALLEGED SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.**—In the Southern Police Court, Dublin, yesterday, before Mr. Lupton, a case was mentioned in which three boys, named John Dibs, Patrick Callaghan, and Arthur Breslin, had been charged with being found with suspicious characters, and with loitering between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of committing a felony. They had been supposed to see how they would conduct themselves, and when the case was called Callaghan was the only one who appeared. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Dibs and Breslin, and Callaghan was remanded until Thursday.

## HIBERNIAN BANK CLERKSHIPS.

Sept., 1919. Result Just Announced: Mr. Francis Maguire successful;—direct from our Correspondence Class.—McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, 51 Up. Sackville street, Dublin.—(Adv.)

## DUBLIN CORPORATION.

### INSPECTION OF THEATRES.

### THE £150,000,000 LOAN

A quarterly meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held yesterday at the Council Chamber, City Hall, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding.

**A MEMBER'S VOTE.**

Mr. Cosgrave took exception to the signing of the minutes of the Council of the 7th July, which raised a question as to a vote of a member in a matter in which he had a pecuniary interest. The member was not now present, and he did not like to make a charge against a person who was absent. On the occasion to which he referred the bona fides of the Local Government Board and their action in connection with housing was questioned by the Council and a resolution passed that the Local Government Board did not give the assistance which Mr. Macpherson claimed they had in his answer to the American delegation last May. On the 22nd August the Local Government Board in a prosecution at their instigation were represented by a gentleman called Mr. D. Quaid. He presumed that gentleman was Alderman Quaid, of the Dublin Corporation.

The Lord Mayor—Are you satisfied that the Alderman and the Mr. D. Quaid are one and the same person?

Mr. Cosgrave said that personally he was. This matter affected the sufferings the people of Dublin had undergone through the withholding of materials to enable houses to be built. Alderman Quaid had on more than one occasion held up to criticism the action of the Corporation, and this gentleman, who scattered charges of the kind, was the first against whom a charge could be substantiated. He took exception to the vote of Alderman Quaid on the motion in question.

Alderman McWalter suggested that the matter might be postponed. It was usual to give members an opportunity of being present to answer charges.

Mr. Foley said that the time to have taken exception to the vote was before the figures of the voting were declared.

Mr. Cosgrave suggested that it was not possible at the time to have the information which would enable exception to be taken to the vote.

The Lord Mayor, on a point of order, ruled against the matter being brought forward.

The Town Clerk said the matter could now only be raised in a court of law.

Mr. Cosgrave—He knows that we are not going there, so he is safe, unless he appears before a court that we establish.

The Lord Mayor said that they would give Alderman Quaid an opportunity of raising the question.

**THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AND THEATRES.**

A deputation waited on the Council from the Irish Vigilance Association in reference to the question of inspection of performances in the theatres. The following formed the deputation:—Very Rev. J. S. Sheehy, C.M., Deacon, All Hallows College; Rev. T. Byrne, S.J.; Rev. B. Milleady, O.D.C.; Very Rev. Fr. Paul, O.S.F.C.; T. J. Deering, B. McGough, J.P.; W. R. McGuirk, and A. J. Murray.

Mr. T. J. Deering, speaking on behalf of the deputation, said that it was not their intention to make any charge against the members of the Public Health Committee, by whom they had always been treated most sympathetically. It was admitted at once that the Corporation had no legal powers over theatres or music halls. The Corporation had appointed two ladies as inspectors for the purpose of seeing that nothing indecent was produced. Of course, that must have been an extra judicial act, and they admitted that the Corporation could not legally appoint inspectors. Nevertheless the moral effect had been very great in reference to theatres, and to one or two exceptions their action had been very much improvement. The Vigilance Committee having received a number of complaints appointed four voluntary inspectors of their own to attend the theatres weekly and report to them. To give one illustration their inspector on a visit to the Empire alleged to have sung songs by an artist in one theatre. The manager of the theatre was communicated with, and replied stating that the songs were tainted. The Committee then wrote to the Public Health Committee for a copy of the report of their inspector, and the answer was that the report of the inspector contained no allusion to this particular item, which even the manager said was tainted. What the Vigilance Committee now wanted the Council to do was to find a means of stopping this filth. The Committee felt that they were quite willing to appoint three or four of their members to act for the Corporation in that capacity and report direct to the Council.

Mr. Foley said that Mr. Deering had referred to a particular theatre, and he wished to know whether he was alluding to the Empire Theatre?

Mr. Deering—I say no, my Lord Mayor. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor—There is no use in fighting this thing with kid gloves—What is the theatre and where is it?

Councillor Moran said that he went with his wife to the Gaiety Theatre a few weeks ago. He had tickets for some of his family for the following night, but he could not let them go.

Rev. V. Byrne, S.J., said that the Vigilance Corporation would do the little thing they asked that day, and approve of the appointment of their inspector, and see that they acted on the reports as far as they could.

Rev. V. Byrne, S.J., pointed out that the inspection would be voluntary, and that the inspectors would seek no remuneration whatever.

Mr. McGough said that one day in July last he went to the Gaiety Theatre to see a film which was being produced for propagandist purposes, and which was called "The Hearts of the World." He noticed in the film that some scenes were produced, which he would not describe.

The Lord Mayor—Nothing will shock me. (Laughter.)

Mr. McGough said that he went to the operator and asked him to delete these scenes, and he said: "I will not—I do not represent the Corporation here. I am here for the War Office." Later he went and spoke to the manager of the theatre, and subsequently he spoke to the proprietor of the Empire Theatre, Mr. Armstrong, who said that he was putting the film on in Derry, and that he would certainly delete the parts objected to, although the War Office were showing the film. He (Mr. McGough) thought it most inconsistent that the film could be shown in Dublin and not in Derry.

The Lord Mayor said that he was sure there was no member of the Council but was in thorough sympathy with the objects of the deputation. He understood that the powers of the Corporation were very limited, but he was sufficiently long in the world to think that it was not a question for the Corporation but a question entirely for the citizens. He was perfectly certain that if respectable citizens like Councillor Moran took a strong attitude, and in the words of Famous Smith, put eighteen mouths to "the citizens adopt the most effective means in their power," they would stop some of the filth that they were told went on in some of these theatres. It might appear undignified on its part to say so, but he was the Annals of Dublin for some two or three years ago that at a famous theatre in Crow street some 150 years ago half a dozen men were told off to watch and see that the women and children in the audience were not offended. These six robust men were armed with loaded bludgeons of diseased fish and rotten eggs. If the artists misconducted themselves they got the rotten eggs, and the people who were supporting the artists got the rotten fish. As a consequence of that procedure the theatres of Dublin 150 years ago were the cleanest and most moral in the whole world. He thought if they now adopted such effective means this filth would not go on. Nowadays one never knew when there might be a bawdy word or gesture in a theatre, and if they reverted to the practice of 150 years ago artists would be a little more careful. He assured the deputation that the proposition put before the Council would receive full consideration in due course.

**MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES' ASSOCIATION.**

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Magee and T. Lawlor, attended on behalf of the Irish Municipal Employes' Trade Union to ask the Council to make an order that the orders already made be put into effect by the officials of the Corporation. The request had reference to Report No. 56 of 1913 regarding the payment for overtime to municipal employes.

The Lord Mayor—You can take it that any orders this Council has made we will see that they are carried out.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.**

Alderman McWalter said that it would be fitting and suitable if the Corporation carried a resolution congratulating the Most Rev. Dr. Darcy on his appointment as Archbishop of Dublin. He moved:—

That the Corporation of Dublin welcomes the Most Rev. Dr. D'Arcy on his election to the Protestant Archbishopric of Dublin, and wishes him many years of happiness.

He said that if the various religions in Ireland had full confidence in one another there would no longer be any Irish question. (Applause.)

Sir James Gallagher seconded the resolution, which was put by the Lord Mayor, and unanimously adopted.

**AWARDS FOR BRAVERY.**

The Lord Mayor presented awards for bravery from the Royal Humane Society to Richard Daly, 50 Mountjoy square, Dublin, for having on the 18th May last rescued under very difficult circumstances a woman from drowning in the Liffey, and to William Delaney, 9 North Great George's street, for rescuing a boy from drowning in the Blessington Basin on the 9th June last. The presentations were made amidst applause from the members.

Councillor Foley pointed out that in the case of Mr. Daly his gallant act was rendered much more difficult by the fact that the rope attached the life-buoy broke. He asked who was responsible for the condition of these life buoys.

The Lord Mayor said that he did not know whether the responsibility rested with the Corporation or the Port and Docks Board, and on the suggestion the matter was referred to the Markets Committee.

**THE MILLIONS OFFER FOR HOUSING.**

Alderman Alfred Byrne said that a letter received from the Development Syndicate had been lying before them for the past five or six weeks. A resolution had been passed on the motion of Alderman Thomas Kelly, which, for some reason or other, was considered unsatisfactory, and for a month they had heard nothing. They read that Cork and Belfast were taking steps in the matter, but in Dublin there seemed to be a doubt about it, and it was for the purpose of bringing the matter to a head, and finding out whether the money was there, that he now asked for a discussion, and moved that the Standing Orders be suspended for that purpose.

The Standing Orders having been suspended,

The Town Clerk read two letters from Alderman J. J. Kelly in connection with the National Development Company's proposed loan for housing. The letters, which have been already published, stated that the trust was prepared to allocate at once the full requirements of the Dublin Corporation for housing—namely, ten or twelve millions; but that if only one million was asked for that would be the limit of the allocation, and he feared it would not be easy to have the matter re-opened for a larger sum.

Alderman T. Kelly said that he did not see anything to justify the Council in changing their mind in connection with the resolution passed at their previous meeting, and he hoped there would be no interference with it. This might be a genuine offer, and it might not. "There are men," continued Alderman Kelly, "going about Dublin, talking about millions, and I know they have not the price of a smoke." (Laughter.) They wanted the matter practically tested. He received a letter from Alderman J. J. Kelly, dated 22nd August, practically the same as the letter read at the Corporation meeting five weeks ago. In that letter, it was stated that there were 150 millions to be used for housing in Ireland, and that they wanted to get the matter closed by the following week, as two of the trustees were going back to America, and time was the essence of everything. The matter came before the Corporation, and they passed the resolution asking that a million should be lodged with the Treasurers of the Corporation. Half of that they could use right away, without any legal formality, in putting up bricks and mortar in the Fairbrothers Fields building scheme. To spend ten or twelve millions would be a matter of a number of years. The million pounds had not been lodged yet. They could not get the ten millions right away. They could not mortgage the city property, five or thirty years to anyone. They had only powers to borrow money as they required actually to spend it. Why could not these people put down the million? They should be kept to their bargain. The Corporation stated their wants in plain language. "All we want," he declared, "is a million, and if there is money in this show, let us have the million." He moved that the resolution passed at the former meeting be reiterated.

Mr. J. S. Kelly said that he was determined to see whether the money was there or not.

Mr. Beattie said that a resolution had been passed in favour of accepting a million. They wanted that, and were waiting for it. No other proposal was going to be made now, as it might give these gentlemen a loophole to say something else.

Alderman Farrell said that, if the Corporation had hesitated about applying for the money, people might blame them. Some people thought that Belfast and Cork were taking advantage of the opportunity, and that Dublin had neglected it. So far as he was aware, neither Belfast nor Cork had got a penny.

Mr. Foley said that, so far, there was no justification for pessimistic notions as to the money. No purpose would be served by throwing mud on these people. There should be no difficulty in getting the names of those who were behind the syndicate.

Alderman Corrigan said that it was a business proposition, and if they had not passed the resolution they would be held up to opprobrium by the citizens of Dublin as ninecompoops.

Alderman Dinnage remarked that he had heard it stated that Alderman J. J. Kelly wrote to the Corporation, and that his letters were not replied to.

The Town Clerk said that he had acknowledged every letter.

Mr. Cosgrave said that he did not approve of the proposition of applying for this loan at all. The matter of housing was on the shoulders of the Local Government Board, and if they did not shoulder the responsibility let them get out of the country, and the money might be got from some other source.

Mr. J. S. Kelly proposed as an amendment that the offer of ten millions should be accepted.

Mr. P. T. Daly said that, if the million was advanced, the Corporation would be able to take it.

The motion proposed by Alderman T. Kelly was passed.

**ARBOR DAY.**

A letter was read from the Secretary, Agricultural Department, Dail Eireann, intimating that a decree of An Dail had fixed November 1st as Arbor Day, and requesting the co-operation of the Council in giving effect to the observance of the day.

Alderman T. Kelly moved, and Mr. McGarry seconded, that the support of the Council be given.

Mr. J. S. Kelly—Who is the Agricultural Board of Dail Eireann? I am entitled as a Constitutionalist to ask.

The Lord Mayor—At the moment I am not able to inform you.

Alderman T. Kelly—Go to 6 Harcourt street and ask them there.

Mr. P. T. Daly said that it was an unfair question. The organisation was suppressed, and to ask for the members' names was a capable and an interpretation with which he did not think any member of the Council desired to be associated.

Mr. J. S. Kelly—Who is Dail Eireann? I object to any Agricultural Board except what is according to the law of the land. I do not believe in Dail Eireann or an Irish Republic, and this motion is out of order.

Alderman McWalter said that they might take the letter as an appeal from a body of Irishmen who had the interests of the country at heart.

The motion in favour of supporting the movement referred to in the letter was put to the meeting, and as Mr. J. S. Kelly called for a division a vote was taken, with the result that there were 32 in favour of it, and Mr. Kelly alone in opposition.

**SCHOOL MEALS.**

Alderman Thomas Kelly moved the adoption of a report of the School Meals Committee in favour of enabling meals to be continued in the school of the Sisters of the Holy Faith in the Coombe. He said that the Committee had been pressed with notice from the Finance and Loans Committee that they would not pay anything further, and they had to ask the Council to sanction the continuance of the payment to these schools for the meals they supplied to necessitous children.

Mr. Vaughan seconded.

Mr. Moran suggested that a communication to Sir Henry Robinson might get over the difficulty.

Alderman Corrigan said that, if they were surcharged, they should bring the matter to the King's Bench, and show the way they were treated.

The report was adopted.

The Council, not having concluded the business on the paper at 5.15 p.m., adjourned for a fortnight.

## RESCUTCHED TOW ORDER CANCELLED.

The Minister of Munitions has made the following Order in references to the 1918 Crop Resutched Tow (Ireland) Order, dated 25th October, 1918:—

(1) The said Order is hereby cancelled as from the 31st October, 1919.

(2) Such cancellation shall not affect the previous operation of the said Order or the rights of the Minister in respect of any resutched tow of which possession shall have been taken by him thereunder prior to the 31st October, 1919, or the validity of any action taken thereunder, or the liability to any penalty or punishment in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with the said Order prior to such suspension, or any proceeding or remedy in respect of such penalty or punishment.

(3) This Order may be cited as the 1918 Crop Resutched Tow (Ireland) (Cancellation Order, 1919).

Two convicts who escaped from Parkhurst Prison yesterday morning are old prisoners, and were employed in the bakehouse during the temporary absence of the warders. The prisoners, by means of a ladder, escaped from the ventilator, drawing the ladder after them, and using it to get over the boundary wall. They were last seen in the neighbourhood of Parkhurst Forest.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

### THE GAIETY THEATRE.

"THE BETTER 'OLE."

It seems a pity that Bairnsfather's play, "The Better 'Ole," did not reach Dublin until the war was well over. It comes to us now when men are thinking of the problems of peace rather than the worries of war. Old Bill would have made a great recruiting sergeant even in Ireland, because he is absolutely human. Bill is no jingo. He is just a big-hearted, genial old sort, who regards war in the same light as most sensible people see it. He hates it. But he has to see it through, and like a genuine philosopher he makes the best of it. Of such stuff are heroes made, but Bill would be the first to deny the soft impeachment. When the war is over—if ever such a miracle is wrought—he hopes to have saved enough to buy "The King's Arms" in his native village, and enjoy in a congenial atmosphere that *otium cum dignitate* which ought to be the heritage of every old soldier. It is, however, a long way to "Blighty" and "The King's Arms," and having landed at "Avre" and gone through all the miseries that exist from base to front, Old Bill still carries on under the nose of the enemy by serenading his "missus" thousands of miles away. Ordinary Army conventions were never meant for him, and so he wins through in his happy-go-lucky way. How typical Bill is of his countryman! Simple, honest souls, who never thought of war, but when the call came answered it to keep their wives and kiddies safely at home. The war was won by an army of Bills—and the contemptible Bille—who did their duty, and never finished about it.

It is hardly correct to describe "The Better 'Ole" as a play—and Captain Bairnsfather would probably not like to be accused of having called a dramatist, as it is just "a fragment from France," a thumb-nail sketch of the great war and its great warriors. It simply suggests in its homely way the troubles and tribulations of war. When you are about to wash yourself just behind the lines it is annoying to find your bath, towel, and soap blown away by a "heavy." Jerry might at least have waited until your ablutions were finished. When the long-looked-for post arrives it is irritating to discover that the chicken from home has gone too high even for consumption in Flanders. Everything seems to go wrong out there, but the Old Bills carry on all the same—things cannot always go wrong, and there is an optimist always about, so cheerio is the word. There are glimpses from "The Better 'Ole," and we can see, as through a telescope, away on the horizon, the war clouds enveloping the conflicting armies, and surrounding many Old Bills who will never see Blighty again. Captain Bairnsfather spares us the agonies of war, but he shows us the human side in a humorous way, while occasionally lifting the veil to reveal the real tragedy of it all. One can well understand how his work proved a tonic during the dark days of the war. Even now, when the clouds have cleared, it provides a valuable lesson in patriotism.

The reception at the Gaiety Theatre last evening was most cordial; and it is certain that during the week Old Bill will make hosts of friends, even amongst the ranks of Sinn Feiners, for one cannot conceive him making a single enemy even in Dublin. The introduction of some appropriate songs gives the piece a touch of variety, while the concluding scene is in itself an important feature. Mr. Cochran's company includes many capable artists, notably Mr. Martin Adeson, whose conception of "Old Bill" is a perfect piece of portraiture, marked throughout by a simple unaffected modesty and sly unforced humour that win all hearts. In the parts of Alf and Bert, the boon companions of Old Bill, Messrs. Gordon and Wilfred Norman are thoroughly effective, while amongst the ladies, Miss Cheryl Walker and Miss Prudence Ayrton deserve special notice. The piece is effectively staged, some of the scenes, especially those depicting the trenches, the leave train, and the gas attack, being most picturesque.

### THEATRE ROYAL.

Despite the handicap of the railway strike, not only with regard to the continued stoppage of the tramway service at 8.30 p.m., but in view of the difficulty of obtaining artists consequent upon the cessation of cross-Channel railway and steamship traffic, the programme at the Theatre Royal Hippodrome was presented to large houses last night, and received with much cordiality. In itself the bill of fare was up to a high standard. The Edgar Hudson Quintette, who provided the principal item, had considerable difficulty to surmount on their journey from London. Miss Hudson stated that their train only took them as far as Crewe, where it was impossible even to find beds for the night. They missed at all costs to get to Dublin, Miss Hudson and Miss Sheila Brady (the soprano) secured the town, and finally found a motor char-a-banc in which the entire party motored the whole of the 120 miles to Holyhead, arriving just in time to catch the cross-Channel mail boat. The artistic, musical, and vocal treat afforded not a whit as a result of the hardships of their journey, and the happy combination of voice, violin, 'cello, and piano and flute-piccolo were accorded the heartiest applause. The return visit of Lieutenant A. Gardiner, and the celebrated Australian Army Entertainers, after their recent success, was received with almost enthusiasm. The talented combination treat the lighter side of the war excellently, and in songs and dances, no less than in the more human touches which throw a flashlight on the soldier's life, present an enjoyable turn from start to finish. Other attractive turns were provided by the Westminster Singers, Harry Barclay, comedian; Lyle and Lee, comedians and eccentric dancers; and Maggie Benson and her piano.

### QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Both houses at the Queen's Theatre had evenings accorded a fervid reception to the Irish drama, "Father Murphy," which Mr. Ira Allen's company are playing this week. The play is conversant with scenes and stirring incidents of the rebellion of 1798 in the Counties of Wexford and Wicklow. Into these there are introduced elements of romance, intrigue, and traitorism which are worked out perfectly well by the actors. The play shows how Father John Murphy, owing to his love and forbearance on the part of his people, and how at last, when he saw his little chapel burned to the ground by the soldiery, no counsel left to him or request to place himself at their head had to fight for liberty or death. Mr. Allen makes a good representative of the priest, and he is ably assisted by a numerous company. Miss May Fitzpatrick was admirable as Grace Gallagher, whose father was shot by her cousin, Felix Gallagher, a traitor. Miss May Murnane and Miss Margaret Murnane played the parts of Peggy O'Neill and Mother Hogan, respectively.

### THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

The Fitz-Gerald Opera Company opened a second week's engagement at the Empire Theatre last evening with a production of Sydney Jones's operetta, "Lady Molly." The comedy—for such it is—has much to commend it. There are several amusing situations, and the music, while it does not call for brilliant efforts on the part of the principals, is tuneful throughout. Several little weaknesses which will, no doubt, disappear gradually were apparent, but on the whole the piece was pleasingly presented. There are some pretty scenes depicted in the two acts, the hunting scene being particularly worth mention. The various parts in the piece was taken by Miss Christina Clifford, who acted most sprightly, and sang the first solo with a good effect. As Alice Coverdale, Miss Kathleen M'Cully was winsome and successful in singing and playing her part in a highly finished manner. Mr

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assaye | 7,80 | — | Oct. 9 | Malta & Alexandria |
| Ghengoorn | 7,000 | — | Oct. 10 | Malta and Constantinople |
| Castle | | | about | |
| Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,400 | Oct. 10 | Oct. 19 | Bombay and Karachi |
| Mooltan | 11,000 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 27 | Australia |

*Via Bombay. †Cargo.
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HOMES AND SCHOOLS.
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The stoppage of letters from England deprives the Committees of these Institutions of a considerable portion of their income from subscriptions, which usually come at this season. They, therefore, appeal to their friends and supporters in Ireland to help them to meet the summer quarter's expenses, which have now to be paid. Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by
MISS ANNIE D. SMYLY,
21 GRATTAN STREET, DUBLIN.

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THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME 6.45 ... TWICE NIGHTLY ... 8.50.
ELGAR HUDSON QUINTETTE.
AUSTRALIAN ARMY ENTERTAINERS,
Lyle and Lee. Harry Barsley. Bioscope.
WESTMINSTER SINGERS. MAGGIE BENSON.
WINTER GARDENS.
Vocalist This Week—MISS PAT O'BYRNE.
Teas. Light Luncheons. No Charge for Admission.

TIVOLI 6.45, 8.45. TIVOLI
Tel. 4125.
MARY CONNOLLY,
The Irish Soprano.
Gladys Delmaine. Morgan & Griffiths. Jer. Rayburn.
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THE SUNSPOTS. NAPOLI.

DANCES THIS WEEK,
BALLROOM, 27 ADELAIDE ROAD.
WEDNESDAY, "After Supper," 10 p.m. to 2 a.m.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 8 to 11 p.m.
Evening Dress or Uniform only. Number limited.
Mr. W. A. MANAHAN'S BAND.
Classes and Private Lessons as usual.
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DANCE,
MILLS HALL,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 8-11.
Tickets 2/6.
Mr. S. J. COLE'S BAND.


PUBLIC NOTICES.

## DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

## MINISTRY OF FOOD.

THE CAKE AND PASTRY ORDER, 1919, DATED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1919, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER, UNDER THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller the following Regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. A person shall not, after the 1st October, 1919, make, or attempt to make, for sale, or after the 4th October, 1919, sell, or offer to sell, or have in his possession for sale—

(a) Any light or fancy pastries or any other like article;

(b) Any cake, bun, scone, or biscuit which does not conform to the requirements of the following provision:

2. In the making of any cake, bun, scone, or biscuit no edible substance shall be added to the exterior of the cake, mixture, or dough after it has been mixed, or to the article during the process of, or after, baking.

3. The foregoing provisions of this Order shall not apply to any cake or biscuit proved to have been made before the 2nd October, 1919.

4. The provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act relating to warranties and invoices shall apply to any proceedings under the foregoing provisions of this Order in the same way as they apply to proceedings under theseacts.

5. Any person authorised by the Food Controller and any Inspector of Weights and Measures may enter upon any premises where he has reason to suspect any article is being made or is exposed for sale in contravention of this Order, and take samples thereof.

6. This Order shall apply to articles made or supplied in Clubs in the same way as it applies to articles made or supplied for sale.

7. Any offence against this Order is punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

8. This Order may be cited as The Cake and Pastry Order, 1919, and shall come into force on the 1st October, 1919.

By Order of the Food Controller,
(L.S.) FRANK H. COLLER,
Acting Secretary to the Ministry of Food.
30th September, 1919.

MIDLAND AREA COAL CONTROL, Commercial Buildings, Dublin, 4th October, 1919.

## COAL SUPPLIES.

Owing to the dangerously low stocks of coal in Merchants' Yards in Dublin, the Control hereby orders that:

No Industrial Concern or Institution with reserves is to receive further deliveries pending resumption of normal Shipments from Great Britain, except in cases where the reserves are made up of large coal suitable for Household purposes, and Steam and Smith Coal can be substituted.

Householders are restricted to supplies for Cooking purposes, which can only be obtained on a signed declaration that no coal or suitable substitute is on their premises.

Declaration Forms are available at Coal Merchants' Offices.

BY ORDER.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND

The Department are prepared to consider applications for an ASSISTANTSHIP IN PLANT PATHOLOGY. The person appointed will be required to conduct under the direction of the Director of the Department's Seeds and Plant Disease Division, investigations and researches in connection with plant diseases, to deliver lectures on this subject and to cooperate in the technical and advisory work of the Division. Applicants should furnish full particulars of their training and practical experience, and of any previous appointments they may have held, with reference to their published researches on phytopathological subjects should be given, and copies submitted, if possible.

The commencing salary will be at the rate of £400 per annum, with a temporary war bonus at the rate of £143 per annum. Applications should be sent not later than 25th October, 1919, and should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (Room 104),
Upper Merrion street,
DUBLIN.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

A number of R.I.C. Pensioners is registered for employment at the I.A.O. Office, Dublin Castle. Employers wishing to secure the services of these men, who can be highly recommended, should apply to the Private Secretary to the Inspector-General.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN AND IRISH WOMEN CITIZENS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATIONS.
PUBLIC MEETING IN THE MANSION HOUSE (by kind permission of the Lord Mayor),
On TUESDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1919, at 8 p.m.
Chair: Lady DOCKRELL, U.D.C.
Subject: "OFFICE DUTIES."
Speakers: Professor MARY HAYDEN, M.A.; Miss HELLIER; Professor DONOVAN, B.Sc.
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION ELECTION Conducted by Mr. J. LYNCH.
ADMISSION FREE. No Collection.

EDUCATION.

RUTLAND HIGH SCHOOL, DUBLIN.
HIGH-GRADE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FOUNDED 1856
Spacious buildings, in healthful location, with numerous classrooms and modern equipment, laboratories, gymnasium, etc.
Thorough and efficient instruction by highly qualified and experienced staff of teachers.
General, College, Preparatory, and Special Courses, Music, Art, Elocution.
NEW TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 9th.
For Prospectus, apply to the Head Mistress, MISS ANDERSON, B.A., R.U.I., 23 Rutland square, Dublin.

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WITH KINDERGARTEN AND TRANSITION CLASSES for Boys and Girls from three to ten years of age is carried on in connection with RUTLAND HIGH SCHOOL, DUBLIN. It is conducted by a Certificated Kindergarten Mistress, under the supervision of the Principal.
In this department is obtained the thorough Elementary Training which is so essential to the after career of the pupil. Term began SEPT. 9th.
Prospectus on application to
MISS ANDERSON, B.A.,
23 Rutland square, Dublin.

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is now given by
THE DE BEAR SCHOOLS, LTD.,
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where special instruction is given to qualify and prepare for the
£1,000 IN PRIZES
To be given by the "Daily Sketch" for COMPETENCY in SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, and ENGLISH.
Particulars and Prospectus Free.

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Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS, will be pleased to AID PARENTS by sending Free of Charge Prospectus and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION regarding Reliable ESTABLISHMENTS.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fee, should be given.
J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143 Cannon street, London, E.C.4

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—As the result of a continued rise of the barometer in Scotland the wind will change to between North and East generally over the British Isles, and the weather will become colder in most districts.

Ireland.—Light or moderate North or North-East breezes, fair, generally colder.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 8.50 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"The Better 'Ole," 7.45 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"Father Murphy," 6.30 and 8.30.
Empire Theatre—"My Lady Molly," 6.45 and 8.45.
Tivoli Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"Meadowsweet" and "The Country Dressmaker," 8.15 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—Continuous.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—Continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Sackville Picture House—Continuous.
South American Missionary Society—Annual Sale of Work, Gregg Memorial Hall, 7 Dawson Street, 1 to 8 p.m.
Recorder's Sessions—Green Street Courthouse, 11.0.
Local Government—Ely House, Ely Hill, 11 a.m.
Dublin Citizens' Association—7 Dawson Street, 8 p.m.


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ARE THE CHIEF FEATURES.
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PATTERNS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.
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EDMOND JOHNSON, LTD.
ENGAGEMENT RINGS.
SET WITH DIAMONDS, PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, Etc.
CAREFULLY SELECTED STONES.
94 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

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2/2, 2/4, 2/8.
REAL MOCHA,
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ROBT. ROBERTS & Co.
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HAVE ALWAYS A LARGE ASSORTMENT ON VIEW OF
IRISH POPLIN,
IRISH POPLIN TIES,
AND
IRISH LACE.
31 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.



# The Irish Times.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1919.


Sixty persons have been killed in a railway accident in Mexico.

A bulletin issued at Washington yesterday morning states that the improvement in President Wilson's condition continues, and that he passed a satisfactory night.

An official report issued by the North-West Russian Army states that its offensive is developing satisfactorily. General Judenitch's troops have crossed the Saba and occupied fifteen places, while twenty villages have been captured on the Pskoff front.

According to a message from Reval, the representatives of the Baltic States have sent a message to M. Tchicherin stating that they are willing to open peace negotiations with the Soviet Government at Dorpat, and requesting a reply before October 25th.

There was a final rally on behalf of the four candidates for Rusholme yesterday. Sir Donald Maclean, speaking on behalf of Mr. Pringle, referred to the decline in power of the House of Commons, and said that the many problems awaiting solution could only be successfully dealt with by application of the principles of Liberalism.

There was a general return to work yesterday of the railway strikers, but the train services are still far from being normal.

London Stock Markets signalised the strike settlement by a big demonstration of strength. There were big buying orders in all the active departments, and prices closed practically at the best. Discounts were disorganised by a sharp advance in three and six months' Treasury bill rates to 4½ and 5 per cent. respectively. Money overnight was in ample supply at 2 to 3 per cent. In Dublin the market for "Wicklow" Stock, Textiles, and Mexican Eagles improved; Marconis were in demand.

## The League at Work.

Although the fate of the League of Nations seems still to be trembling in the balance, within the confines of the British Empire its machinery already has begun to move. On October 2nd German South-West Africa was formally incorporated in the South African Union. The British Empire does its business quietly and without bombast, and the speech of Viscount Buxton at Windhoek is typical of the spirit in which the Empire has been built. The South African Union has accepted the mandate for the former German Colony, and thus the far-seeing policy of Botha has been triumphantly and finally vindicated. The importance of the new territory to the Union is enormous. It has an area of 322,450 square miles—about ten times the area of Ireland. It has valuable deposits of copper; an excellent system of railways; and a flourishing diamond industry which, in the year before the war, yielded over three and a half million pounds. Furthermore, the good harbour in Walfish Bay, which can easily be linked up with Capetown and other important centres, will be a splendid asset to South Africa's trade. In South-West Africa there is a large population of German settlers who, on the whole, are excellent citizens. Viscount Buxton made particular reference to these former enemy subjects, and expressed his satisfaction at the fact that since General Botha hoisted the British flag over the Colony its administration had been conducted with "due consideration" for their feelings. Some twelve thousand Germans have passed under British Imperial rule. There is a great future in store for South-West Africa. It is a wealthy country, and under the Union its economic development will be assured. The League of Nations will have little trouble with the State to whose keeping it has entrusted its mandate. The British Empire will be worthy of its charge.

Apart from the case of the former German possessions in Africa, however, it can hardly be claimed that the mandatory system has made much progress. On the contrary, wherever one turns, one finds confusion and strife. The most pitiful example is that of Armenia. Turkey has not even yet received her peace terms, but in the main it was decided long ago how her possessions were to be distributed. Now it seems that America will not accept a mandate for Armenia under any circumstances. Britain is overburdened with extra-British responsibilities. She has virtually the whole Middle East to administer; but America, whence the mandatory panacea winged its lofty way Europe-wards, refuses to assume that share of responsibility which is the logical legacy of the war that America helped to win and the peace which America virtually dictated. Mandatories must be found for Armenia, for Constantinople, and for Anatolia. Clearly, America cannot wash her hands of a muddle which she has helped to make. On the Adriatic things are hardly in a better case. It was reported yesterday that a solution of the Fiume question was considered imminent "which will make all further disputes impossible." We are inclined towards scepticism in regard to the last phrase. Signor d'Annunzio's opinion would be of considerable interest. A Gilbertian situation has arisen which cannot but discredit the whole work of the Peace Conference. Seeds of strife have been sown between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs which will yet bear bitter fruit. The friendly relations between Italy and Great Britain have been endangered; and the delimitation of Jugo-Slavia's frontiers seems to be as far away as ever. If the League of Nations is to have any value whatsoever, it must settle the Fiume question, with its several satellites, without delay. A dozen other vital problems await its authoritative formulæ; but so far, outside the British Empire, its activities have never crossed the frontier of academics, and its wayward charges are rapidly becoming a menace to the world's peace.

The cause of the League has suffered a severe blow through the illness of President Wilson. Whether we agree with him or not—whether we pin our faith to the standard of the "new order of ideas," or prefer to trust our fortunes to the well-tried, if less assuming, old order—we must recognise the great service which President Wilson has rendered to the world. He has made people think. He has made them dissatisfied with things as they are, and eager for things as they should be. Practical or visionary, his League of Nations is a wonderful ideal, and the fact that it has been accepted by such masters of the "old" school as MM. Clemenceau, Balfour, Sonnino, and Pichon is a striking tribute to the influence of its sponsor. Just at present the need for a strong League is terribly urgent. President Wilson's enthusiasm was, perhaps, the best guarantee of its rapid development. Now, in the middle of a vigorous campaign, in which he upheld the League against all its critics, his health has broken down. Europe has reason to grieve no less at the illness of the man than at the loss to his cause. To the little peoples born of the war—to the Poles, the Jugo-Slavs, the Czecho-Slovaks, the Armenians, and the rest—he is America. In him they all see their champion, and in his League they hope to find that protection without which they cannot live. President Wilson has been unable to stand the terrible strain of the last year. He found himself suddenly the arbiter of the world after a life of almost cloistered seclusion. His doctors now state that he is "a very sick man," and unfortunately, while we earnestly desire for him a swift recovery, there seems to be little hope that he will be able to resume his work for some time. The immediate establishment of the League on a sound, practical basis, therefore, becomes a matter of the most vital importance. Without President Wilson the task of world reconstruction will be even more difficult than it was when his counsels were available. There must be no more delay in approaching the hundred and one problems of war and peace. The British Empire has shown an excellent example in South-West Africa. The other signatory and mandatory Powers must quickly follow suit.

## After the Strike.

Now that the railway strike is over the United Kingdom is faced with the task of repairing its ravages. Some time must pass before the national machine works again with its customary precision. We live in a highly organised and specialised society, a structure so intricate, so complex and delicate in its adjustments and balances, that the effects of a serious dislocation cannot be remedied in a moment. The wonder is that we escaped so lightly. Production was not brought to a standstill. There was no wholesale stoppage of public works—no sudden, universal, and disastrous increase of unemployment such as many people expected. The work of the country went on—haltingly, it is true—despite the attempt to knock it out of gear. The old belief that the country could not exist without railway communication has been dissipated. The air service played a minor, but not insignificant, part in meeting our necessities, and the rapidity with which arrangements were made for the conveyance of mails gave a glimpse of what we may expect in the future. It was, however, the remarkable achievement of road transport, linked up with sea carriage, that saved the situation. This success illustrates the soundness of the principles upon which the Transport Act is based. That the Government was right in deciding to unify the ways and communications has been proved beyond dispute. The strike has brought home to everyone that the road is a great auxiliary of the railway, and has shown us the possibilities that lie in its development. The hope is expressed in some quarters that, now when the emergency is over, the Government will not proceed to demobilise its motor lorry columns at once. There are sound arguments in favour of their continuance on a modified scale. The chief obstacle to a quick return of normal conditions is the difficulty of distributing coal. Last week work had to be suspended at many collieries because of the congestion at the railway sidings. Vast stocks of coal had accumulated and could not be moved. The urgent need now is to relieve that congestion. The railways will not be able to overtake the arrears of work for a considerable period, for rolling stock is still scarce. If columns of motor lorries were retained for their assistance, many difficulties might be overcome. The shortage of coal lies at the root of all our transport troubles, and, until the supplies have been augmented, there is no prospect of getting rid of the restrictions that are in force. The Irish railway and tramway services must retain their present skeleton forms, and the public must continue to exercise the most stringent economy in the use of light and fuel. Before the strike the stock of coal in Ireland caused grave concern. It was barely sufficient for the country's needs, and its use called for the utmost care. The strike has brought the reserve to a perilously low level. To resume our railway and tramway services as if nothing had happened would be suicidal: the result would be that, in a short time, industries would be forced to close, unemployment would increase, and food distribution would be made more difficult. The Coal Controller is doing everything in his power to meet the situation, and has made urgent representations to the English authorities concerning Ireland's condition. We may rest assured that improved services will be instituted whenever the circumstances warrant such a course. Meanwhile the Irish public must be patient. We have cause for thankfulness. The lack of the usual facilities is irritating and inconvenient; but we must remember that, compared with Great Britain's, our loss through the strike has been infinitesimal. By the end of the present week the situation will show a substantial improvement.

## The Mailboat Service.

The lack of proper facilities for travellers between Kingstown and Holyhead has evoked many protests. Although nearly a year has elapsed since the cessation of hostilities, the arrangements are virtually the same as during the war. One can never be sure of getting a berth on the mailboats, and passengers have to wait on the pier at Holyhead for long periods before they are allowed to embark. Last month the Dublin Chamber of Commerce addressed a strong complaint to all the authorities who could conceivably be responsible. We publish the replies to-day. The owners of the mailboats state that they have made representations to the proper authorities over and over again without satisfactory results. The Postmaster-General states blandly that the matter is no concern of his. He believes that an appeal to the Irish Government would be effective. The War Office, in sympathetic, and says that the number of soldiers allowed to travel by the route has been reduced to a *minimum*. It regrets that the use of the boats for the conveyance of troops cannot be abandoned at present. Concerning the suggestion that an additional boat should be provided for the accommodation of the military, the War Office states that it has passed the matter on to the Ministry of Shipping. The Admiralty, however, informs the Chamber that "the matter is entirely one for the shipping and railway companies serving the route." The only reply which can be regarded as satisfactory is that of the Director of Cross-Channel Transportation. He states that the complaint has already engaged his attention, and that he is in special communication with the Ministry of Shipping on the subject. The Council has appointed a deputation to wait upon Mr. Burgess to see if a remedy can be found. It is to be hoped that these efforts will be successful, for the inconvenience which passengers suffer at present is a scandal.

### RETURN OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The Lord Lieutenant has returned to Ireland. He arrived at Kingstown during the night on board the Admiralty yacht. His Excellency came ashore yesterday morning at 9.55 o'clock, and left by motor for Dublin.

### THE "PROFITEERING" ACT.

It is understood that the Chief Secretary is at present considering the question of "profiteering" in Ireland, and the method to be adopted in constituting committees to give effect to the provisions of the "Profiteering" Act.

### OBITUARY.

#### THE COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

The Countess of Belmore died on Sunday night at Castlecoole, Enniskillen. She had been confined to her bed for five weeks, and had reached her seventy-seventh year. She was a daughter of Captain John Neilson Gladstone, and, therefore, a niece of the late W. E. Gladstone. She was a grand-daughter of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belfast, and a niece of Lord Delamere. She was also descended from the Dickson family of County Limerick. She married the late Earl of Belmore in 1861, and celebrated her golden wedding in 1911. Of her thirteen children, ten survive her.

#### DR. THOMAS DRAPES.

The death, which occurred from pneumonia, at his residence, Milleen, Dalkey, Co. Dublin, on Sunday morning, of Dr. Thomas Drapes, was heard of with a feeling of regret in Enniscorthy, where he had been Resident Medical Superintendent of the District Lunatic Asylum for a period of 47 years until his retirement, in May last. He was the third son of the late Dr. Thomas Drapes, Lakeview, County Cavan. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and qualified M.B. in 1871. In March of the following year he was appointed Visiting and Consulting Physician to Enniscorthy Asylum, and in 1883 was elected to the position of Resident Medical Superintendent. Since the outbreak of the war, he had acted as editor of the "Journal of Mental Science," and before the Medical Psychological, and British Medical Associations and other learned societies he read many papers on the subject. The deceased was married to a daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Preston, Salville, Enniscorthy, and is survived by his wife, daughter, and four sons.

### LION CUBS AT THE "Z ."

Two new lion cubs about a month old are now on view at the Dublin "Zoo," and will repay an early visit, as they are plump, playful, attractive little things. Like all lion cubs, they are marked with dark stripes and spots; the former soon go, but the latter, though gradually fading, only disappear when they are quite grown up. These markings in the young show how the striped, spotted, and self-coloured "large cats" are all members of one family, and can claim common ancestry.

Dublin lions are famed all over the world, and have found homes in many colonial and foreign collections. Up to the present, out of over 300 cubs born in the Gardens, the Society has sold enough to bring in over £5,000 in cash and many valuable animals and birds in exchange, and this without raising a whisper of "profiteering."

### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

At a public meeting at the Dublin Mansion House on Tuesday evening, October 14th, at 8 o'clock a model election on proportional representation lines will be conducted by Mr. Aston. The speakers will include representatives of the Women's National Council and the Women Citizens' Association, who are organising the meeting, and of the Proportional Representation Society.

## LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
MONDAY NIGHT.

It is stated to-day that the final settlement was arranged between the Prime Minister and Mr. J. H. Thomas, who had been given plenary powers by the N.U.R. If so, Mr. Thomas is to be congratulated upon his action at the end, as well as at the beginning, of the dispute. It was due to him that the public got a little warning—brief though it was—that a strike was imminent, and due to him that the men ultimately returned to work. If in the course of the dispute he temporarily lost his head and said some things for which he is probably now sorry, that may be put down to the intense strain put upon him, and may now be forgiven and forgotten.

Great credit is also due to the Prime Minister, who conducted the negotiations with equal firmness and good humour. His only mistake, so far as one can see, was the reference to "an anarchistic conspiracy" in the telegram which he despatched to Carnarvon in his first anger at the wantonness of the strike. As was said at the time, if he really thought there was such a conspiracy, his duty as First Minister of the Crown was not to talk about it, but to arrest the anarchists. But Mr. Lloyd George, like Mr. Thomas, is a Welshman, and does not always measure his language in moments of strong emotion. He, too, will be forgiven.

Opinions as to the terms of settlement differ considerably according to whether the holders of them are men who are in the habit of taking short views or long views. The former are, of course, in the majority, and they consider that the men have been defeated, and that it will be a long time before there are any more strikes. They do not worry about the effect which the undertaking to pay war wages to the railwaymen for practically another twelve months may have upon other industries. The longer sighted, on the other hand, consider that substantially the men have won a victory—not a complete victory, but one which gives them for a long period the wages for which they were asking permanently. There may not be any more strikes, but there will certainly be a strong demand in other trades for a stabilisation of their war wages, and, in view of the concessions made to the railwaymen, it is difficult to see how in equity they can be resisted.

This would be all very well if there were signs that the production of the country were increasing, and if the balance of trade were turning in our favour. Unfortunately, those signs are at present wanting. There are only two ways, therefore, in which the increased wage bill can be met. One is to increase prices and so accentuate the evils which have caused the demand for the high wage. The other is to go on borrowing in the hope that some day trade will have so much improved as to provide the necessary revenue.

I have no doubt that Mr. A. Chamberlain was personally as delighted as any of his colleagues when the strike was brought to an end. At the same time, the terms of settlement intensify the difficulties of his next Budget problem. He had hoped next year to be able to put the finances of the country on their traditional basis, and to pay for the year's expenditure out of the year's revenue. But now that he has to find war wages for the railwaymen for the first half of the next financial year he will have to find some new sources of revenue or else to throw an additional burden upon the already harassed income taxpayer.

It was remarkable how the news spread yesterday afternoon that the strike had been settled. One of my colleagues who was off duty was reading when a soldier, passing by, saw him sitting in the window and shouted out "Strike settled!" He went out and asked him if he knew whether the news was correct, and the soldier said that he heard it from a man who had brought the news from London on a motor lorry. A few minutes afterwards the whole place was buzzing, and people came from the sideroads to hear for themselves if the news was correct. It was quite an hour afterwards when the official intimation was posted up to satisfy inquirers at the local newspaper office. In another place the news was given out by the preacher at a Harvest Thanksgiving Service, and the evening was concluded by the singing of a *Te Deum*.

The theme of many of the sermons preached yesterday morning was that our industrial troubles can only be solved by a more general recognition both by masters and men of the spirit of Christianity. It is an encouraging sign that in more than one place the news that the strike was over was celebrated by the singing of the Doxology. That is a reflection of the fact that some of the trade union delegates at 10 Downing street greeted the announcement by singing "The Red Flag."

It is useless, perhaps, to speculate on what would have happened if a general strike had been declared this week, but I believe that the Government were perfectly prepared to meet such a grave situation if it had been brought about. There was, nevertheless, a feeling that, in the event of a general strike, many trade unionists would have refused to come out. In fact, the possible objectors were an unknown quantity, and the leaders were virtually unable to assure themselves that their call would be responded to in full measure. It is certain that such a development would have brought home to every moderate man—and there are just as many in the trade unions as in any other body—the grave danger of wrecking the country and its industries. In addition, everybody not a trade unionist would have felt it a duty to help carry on. This feeling revealed itself on Saturday and Sunday in the rush to join the Citizen Guards.

Naturally, there was considerable delay and confusion on the railways this morning, and people living in the outer suburbs found themselves very little better off for the end of the struggle. A great improvement is promised for to-morrow, and even to-night the hastily arranged services were of the greatest assistance. Probably it will be some days before things on the railways settle down to the normal, for there is bound to be congestion of both passengers and goods for some days to come. At the same time, the streets afforded evidence that the railwaymen employed in the various goods yards were hard at work, for huge railway vans and lorries laden with merchandise of all kinds helped to block the traffic in the streets qu

## FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

### WIDER ASPECTS OF THE STRIKE.

*Referring* to the after-effects of the strike, *The Times* says:—It is not the first test of the kind that we have passed through this year, but it has been the most severe and the most dangerous. The fact that we have passed it with credit will have the more effect abroad. The danger was closer than most people realised, and that has been, perhaps, one source of strength, for stability has its value as well as common-sense. Mr. Lloyd George attributed the strike to an "anarchist conspiracy." We criticised the term as technically incorrect, but there is a certain truth in it. Neither the railwaymen, nor the miners, nor the workmen who take part in any of these strikes are conspirators, and still less anarchists. They have no revolutionary intentions. But there are groups of persons who are conspirators with revolutionary intentions, and they are actively engaged in fomenting strikes. They have a hand in every one of these disorders. There is no secret about it. They have their Press, in which revolutionary aims are constantly advocated, passions aroused, strikes promoted and the enemy considerable loss. Near Boryson, the enemy, exhausted by five days of fruitless attacks, was relatively quiet on October 1st. Heavy fighting is in progress all along the Polesian sector, and our troops, defending themselves against an enemy with superior forces, by a sudden attack scattered his concentrating troops, taking six machine guns and some prisoners.

A *communiqué* dated October 4th says—Enemy scouts were active along the River Beresina, and made simultaneous attacks near Dobrisk and Boryson, in the Polesian sector. The Bolshevists, repulsed by our counter-attack beyond the River Pityc, did not renew their attack of yesterday.

### BOLSHEVIST REPRISALS AT MOSCOW.

The *Echo de Paris* reports, says an Exchange message, that a fresh act of violence was committed in Moscow during the funeral of two victims of the first attempt on the Soviet Hall. Two bombs were thrown at the procession, as the result of which ten Bolshevists were killed and 28 wounded. Reprisals were taken immediately, and a decree was issued proclaiming that all the clergy of Petrograd and Moscow would be held as hostages.

### BALTIC STATES AND THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

It is reported from Reval, says the Press Association's Stockholm Correspondent, that the conference of representatives of the Baltic States at Dorpat has decided to send to M. Tchicherin a telegram signed by the Foreign Ministers of the Baltic States, announcing the willingness of the Baltic States to open peace negotiations at Dorpat. An answer is requested before October 25th. Among the terms laid down is recognition of the Baltic States' independence. The Conference decided that the final settlement must rest with the representatives of the people of the different States.

## GENERAL IRONSIDE'S RETURN.

### NORTH RUSSIAN POSITION NOT HOPELESS.

General Ironside, Commander of the Archangel forces, arrived in London yesterday afternoon, accompanied by about twenty Staff officers, and a large number of other officers and men of the North Russian relief force.

General Ironside stated that the forces of the North Russian Government would stand up still and win, even though the British troops had been withdrawn. He did not agree with the opinion that their position was hopeless. He declined to say anything about the evacuation or operations in North Russia, remarking that enough had been said about them already.

The steamer Braemar Castle arrived at Hull yesterday from Archangel with returning troops. The men, who were welcomed on behalf of the Secretary for War by Major-General von Donop, were in high spirits. They will proceed to Ripon to-day for demobilisation.

## NORTH-WEST RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

### JUDENITCH CROSSES THE SABBA.

### MANY VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

The Press Association's Stockholm Correspondent, in a message dated Sunday, says that the following official report has been issued by the General Staff of the North-West Russian Army:

The offensive is developing satisfactorily. In the direction of Luga General Judenitch's troops have crossed the River Sabba, and have occupied 15 places. They captured about 20 villages on the Pskoff front. Many prisoners and machine-guns were also taken.

### POLES TAKE DVINSK.

A Reuter message from Berlin states that, after two days' bloody fighting, the Poles have conquered Dvinsk, with the exception of the part on the south side of the River Dvina.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Polish military *communiqué* received yesterday is as follows:—

October 3—The enemy, having brought up fresh and considerable reinforcements, continues to make strong attacks on the eastern sector of the Lithuanian and White Ruthenian front. Specially heavy fighting continues near Dobrinsk, where our brave troops from Great Poland repulsed every attack made by the Bolshevists with superior forces, and caused the enemy considerable loss. Near Boryson, the enemy, exhausted by five days of fruitless attacks, was relatively quiet on October 1st. Heavy fighting is in progress all along the Polesian sector, and our troops, defending themselves against an enemy with superior forces, by a sudden attack scattered his concentrating troops, taking six machine guns and some prisoners.

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### THE CITIZEN GUARDS.

The country, remarks *The Times*, in discussing the formation of the Citizen Guards, might have been beaten in this strike but for the very large numbers of men who, thanks to the war, had the skill, when called upon, to do transport work, and circumstances in a future strike might be less favourable to us. But important as the training and organisation of general labour volunteers may be, it must not be in the hands of Government or of local authorities. Such a force must be wholly unofficial, held at the disposal of the Government should it call on their assistance in emergency, but not supported by them, and certainly not trained by them. If it could be said of the Government that it was training a corps of strike-breakers, it would forfeit its prestige of impartiality, its moral authority in time of domestic crisis would be gone, and there would be perpetual trouble and friction with trade unionists of every shade of opinion. To the same social objection to the formation of rifle guards whose sole object was to protect life and property. Moreover, his right to strike, himself, implies the right of others to prepare against the risk of a breakdown of essential public services in a strike. But he would object to the Government organising a great pool of what he would call "blackleg labour," no matter with what restrictions and safeguards its employment were hedged round.

### A STRIKE MISAPPREHENSION.

*The Times* Labour Correspondent says—Some misapprehension appears to exist about the meaning of Clause 4 of the settlement, which laid down that "no adult railwayman in Great Britain shall receive less than 51s. so long as the cost of living is not less than 110 *per cent.* above pre-war level." This is merely a re-statement, in another form, of the original undertaking of the Government that there should be no reduction in the present wages of any railwayman until the cost of living had fallen to, and remained for three months at, or below the level mentioned. It is true that there were before the war just under 300 goods porters in the United Kingdom who were receiving only 16s. a week. These men are now receiving 43s. a week, the difference representing the 15s. war wage. The clause above quoted these 300 men will receive an immediate addition to their wages of 2s. a week. This advance, amounting to £30 a week, is the total money gain obtained by the railwaymen as a result of a nine days' strike. They have gained but a cost to themselves of a week's wages—about one million pounds, and to their Union of about £500,000, of which £300,000 went in strike pay, and the rest in advertising and other administrative expenses. It is impossible to ... the cost of the strike to the nation.

### IRELAND AND PUBLIC ECONOMY.

Discussing the Cabinet's tasks that follow the settlement of the strike, *The Times* Parliamentary Correspondent points out that these tasks are the enforcement of the most rigid economy throughout the spending departments of the Government and the preparation of a scheme for a permanent settlement of the conditional relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The course of the Rusholme by-election, in which the poll will be taken to-day, shows, adds the Correspondent, shrewdly enough that the taxpayers are crying out for a ruthless economist. This is not the part for which Mr. Lloyd George has ever cast himself in the past, and there is a widespread fear, based on the knowledge of the slow progress made since Mr. A. Chamberlain warned the country that it was on the road to ruin two months ago, that the determination of the nation that its coat shall be cut according to its cloth is totally unappreciated in high quarters. The promised official statement on economics already effected cannot be long delayed. If, as seems only too likely, it should be a mere matter of tens of millions when the need is the sacrifice of hundreds of millions, the Government must expect to find itself faced by a critical House of Commons, supported by an even more resolute electorate. Another question that will not brook a moment's delay is the pacification of Ireland by the only possible means—the grant of a generous measure of self-government. *The Times* was able to announce on the eve of the railway strike that the Government had at last decided to make an attempt to secure a settlement of the Irish question. The Government has come definitely to the conclusion that, while it is imperative to prove to the Sinn Fein leaders that the physical force movement cannot prevail, the deplorable position in Ireland must be met by constructive proposals. One of the earliest tasks of the Cabinet to be taken in hand, probably this week, is to begin the elaboration of a detailed scheme for removing the present deadlock. The understanding is that the Prime Minister should be in a position to make a definite announcement of the new Irish policy of the Government immediately on the reassembling of Parliament in a fortnight's time.

### LURES FOR THE EX-SOLDIER.

There have been threats of politician-pander to the vote of the ex-soldier before, but the Rusholme election is the first clear instance of its having raised its head unabashed, says *The Times*, and this is because Mr. Pringle is a Free Liberal candidate. He and his close associate, Mr. Hoogs, have been in the van of the movement to associate party organisation with the championship of the claims of the ex-soldier. This is an evil thing. If unchecked it will be fatal to the true interests of the ex-soldier, for it is political corruption naked and unashamed. It puts the meed of valour up to auction, degrades it to the level of the political market place, makes it the sport of the raucous rivalries of political adventurers. We have faith enough in the common-sense and foresight of the ex-soldier to believe that those mischievous manœuvres at Rusholme—which can only aim at furthering the ends of the candidates who condescend to them, though they masquerade under the mantle of the ex-soldiers' welfare—will receive to-day the rebuff that they merit.

### THE RESCUE OF RUSSIA.

Alluding to the situation in Russia, *The Times* says:—Petrograd is still open from the sea, and the food is ready to be taken up the Neva. Once the frost has set in, every pound of it must go laboriously by sledge. As the political effects of the occupation depend as much upon the prompt supply of food to the people as upon the military overthrow of the Bolshevist forces, this is a very strong argument for immediate assent to the advance. A sign from these countries, General Mannerheim affirms, would be enough. Will it be given while there is yet time? In Finland and throughout the Baltic States there is a general impression that the Russian Bolshevists are staving off their downfall, and that the bulk of their adherents will presently turn from "Red" to "Black," or Monarchists, when, of course, they would fall entirely under the control of the reviving German "militarism." It is our business to give them the chance of turning "White," and we cannot do this more effectually than by giving our approval to the joint advance of the Finns and the "White" Russians upon the capital.

### LEAVING THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Owing to their inability to make both ends meet on their present pay, cables *The Times* New York Correspondent, over 1,700 officers of the United States Regular Army have resigned their commissions since the Armistice, the War Department reports. This number exceeds the total number of resignations in all the years between the end of the Civil War and the declaration of war on Germany in 1917. In a few weeks it is expected the total will be further swelled by the resignation of officers on the Regular Establishment relinquishing their temporary and acting ranks, many of whom, though they commanded corps and divisions, revert to the substantive rank of Brigadiers, and even Colonels.

### LONG LIST OF DIVORCE SUITS.

The outstanding feature in the list of cases which the Courts will begin to hear on October 13 is the number of divorce suits, states *The Times*. No official figures are yet available, but it is certain that the legal year will begin with a table of from 1,500 to 2,000 petitions for dissolution of marriage, compared with about half that number at this time in 1918. Of these, it is true, some 700 at least are said to have stood over since the Trinity sittings. No doubt the railway strike has interfered with the production of the official lists, but it cannot wholly account for a delay which has been increasing term by term—a delay which is of great inconvenience to the legal profession. The lists for the King's Bench Division are not yet complete, but it is probable that they will be slightly smaller than in October, 1918. The hearing of special jury actions will be begun on October 27th, when the list will not contain, perhaps, more than 50, including the action by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Long, Sir Eric Geddes, and Sir Auckland Geddes against the *Daily News*. There will be about the same number of common jury cases, and possibly nearly 200 non-jury cases. The hearing of the latter will be started on Monday, after the opening ceremony. In the Court of Appeal the list shows a decline of five—85 against 90—compared with last Michaelmas, and the Chancery general list has fallen from 25 to about 14. Workmen's compensation appeals remain stationary, at 16. The Commercial Court will again be busy, and there is a prospect of appeals to the Divisional Court from new tribunals.

The men resumed work on the South Wales railways yesterday. Coal trains were running from an early hour at Cardiff. Special attention was given to sending empty wagons to the collieries, but owing to a wagon shortage some time must elapse before the work can be resumed at the pits.

## FUTURE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

### STATEMENT BY LORD BUXTON.

### PLAIN SPEAKING TO THE GERMANS.

### THE UNION AS MANDATORY.

A Reuter Windhuk telegram, dated October 2nd, says:—At the capital of the new territory to-day, Lord Buxton, Governor-General of the Union, delivered an important, and what will probably be a historical, pronouncement on the status and administration of the South-West Protectorate, which was formerly German South-West Africa, and which has now been wedded to the Union under marriage lines from the League of Nations. In His Excellency's words, "South-West Africa will, I can safely assume, for better or worse, for richer, for poorer, for ever and aye, form an integral portion of the Union."

Windhuk gave Their Excellencies a most cordial reception, and a great throng of townspeople cheered them heartily on their arrival. There was a dignified and most impressive scene in the Ratsaal, where the Governor-General delivered a speech in the presence of many ladies and representatives of the British garrison and community and quite a large number of the German community.

His Excellency said that they would all realise the somewhat delicate position in which he was placed in making his first speech as Governor-General of the Union after the decision of the Union Parliament to accept the mandate for South-West Africa, which meant practically the transference of that country to the Union as an integral portion of its territory. He was very glad that his first speech at Windhuk came when the ratification of the Peace Treaty, which would finally end the great and terrible war, was about to take place. His Excellency, after some observations on the new outlook and a reference to his visit to the sand belt in the South during the campaign, said that he was glad, indeed, that his second visit was an errand of peace, instead of a mission of war. Lord Buxton then outlined the position of the territory, and, paying a tribute to the administrative work carried on by the officials of the Union since the surrender of the German forces, emphasised that the territory had been fortunate in having men like Sir Howard Gorges, Colonel De Jager, Major Herbst, and others who had done their best to administer the country with due consideration for the feelings of the German population. (Applause.) Referring to the future, the Governor-General said that the German settlers would wish him to speak frankly and definitely.

#### THREE MAIN CONDITIONS.

Lord Buxton laid down three main promises—First, in no circumstances will the country be handed back to Germany; secondly, the territory will in future form an integral portion of the Union; thirdly, whatever may be the final constitution of the League of Nations, however international it may be, and whether Germany will ultimately be represented on it or not, neither of the above two promises will be open to reconsideration. They are all about 500 irrevocably, once and for all, by the Peace Treaty. On the first point the Peace Conference unanimously and without hesitation had decided definitely and deliberately that in no circumstances would any German Colonies be returned to Germany. Further, Germany had solemnly renounced all her rights and titles over her overseas dominions, and had placed her signature to this renunciation. Lord Buxton then clearly and forcibly explained the character of the mandate, emphasising especially the protection it guaranteed to the natives. He continued—With a view to a definite declaration that the territory was to-day part and parcel of the Union, and the acceptance by the Union of the mandate was clear and unequivocal. Even suppose the Governor said that the Union Government changed its mind, and decided that the south-west territory should be severed from the Union, it could not, if it so desired, hand back the territory to Germany, but would have to hand it back to the League of Nations. The League would, therefore, have to find some other Allied State willing to act as mandatory, and Great Britain is certainly not willing. It would, however, that for reasons of contiguity, as well as for economic and commercial reasons, the Union would be preferred as a mandatory to any other of the Allies. Dealing with the subject of future citizenship, His Excellency asked to what extent the non-British element was entitled to become British subjects, and to what extent, and when, they would be entitled to franchise rights, and representation in the Union Parliament. He affirmed that the time was too short to enable the League of Nations to arrive at a final solution of the question, and the question must be decided at leisure.

#### RELATIONS WITH THE UNION.

The Governor-General next turned to the relations between the new territory and the Union, and pointed out that it was for those who were formerly citizens of the German Empire to decide their course of action. If, after consideration, they desired to identify themselves with the Union, the door was open wide to them, and presumably they might look in time to obtain full citizenship, and a share of that self-government which was the pride of the white population of the British Empire. Time is, he said, a great healer, and it will be felt by all sections of the Union that you, as German settlers, and they, as citizens of the Union, have got to live together, and with give and take there will be a softening of the past on both sides. In substance the future administration will be very similar to that of the last few years. Speaking on the question of Europeans and natives, Lord Buxton said that he hoped to maintain one point—namely, that the Administration will be based on the principle that Europeans, natives, and coloured races are equally entitled to receive, and will receive, even-handed justice. The Administration will not tolerate any harsh treatment of the natives, and will make no distinction between black and white. Where an offence is committed, the courts alone will mete out punishment. The natives, and especially women, will be protected from violence or assault. No chaining or putting in irons will be allowed. No floggings will be authorised, except by a magistrate, or a super-judicial court. No conviction will take place without proper evidence being tendered; to the jails chaining has already ceased. On the other hand, the natives must understand that it is incumbent upon them to carry out their services in proper manner, to the best of their ability; to be obedient and respectful, and not to bring trivial complaints against employers. The future of the German population was largely in their own hands, and they must decide whether they would honestly and freely, and sincerely throw in their lot with the citizens of the Union, and be ready to work and live side by side with them on amicable and friendly terms for the common good of the territory, or whether they meant to remain outside, as a foreign element.

## SOUTH AFRICA AND INDEPENDENCE.

### NATIONALIST CLAIMS.

### GENERAL SMUTS'S ATTITUDE.

Writing from Pretoria on Friday, Reuter's Correspondent says:—The Nationalist deputation publishes a lengthy rejoinder to Mr. Lloyd George's reply to them in his interview with General Hertzog, in Paris, on June 5th, particularly with reference to the deputation's claim for restitution of independence to the Transvaal and the Free State. Against Mr. Lloyd George's argument that the deputation represented only a party, and not even the whole of the Dutch-speaking people of those provinces, it is contended that all that could be expected from the deputation was to show that the majority of those who had been despoiled desired the restoration of their independence. Such a majority the deputation felt they represented, and, if doubt was felt regarding it, appropriate steps should be taken to ascertain the wishes of those concerned. It is further argued that the Transvaal and the Free State, by entering the Union, had not renounced their claims to restitution and independence, but had no option between independence and the Union.

General Smuts, says a Reuter message, dated Cape Town, October 3rd, having completed his tour of the Western districts of the Cape Province, attended the Cape Provincial Congress of the South African Party, held at Paarl, where interest centred on the question of reunion with the Nationalists, the latter holding a similar congress a few hundred yards away, with a view to a *rapprochement*. General Smuts reiterated the three points on which a reunion was possible, as enunciated in his speech on September 17th, at the special session of Parliament, whether the Nationalists intended to abide by the British connection or not.

Mr. Malan, while endorsing the statements of General Smuts, advocated the appointment of delegates to meet delegates from the Nationalist Congress, on the ground that no harm could come from a hearing of the latter's views. Delegates were subsequently appointed.

The Nationalist Congress adopted, as far as the Cape Province is concerned, an amended programme of principles, embodying a lengthy clause dealing with the British connection. This clause lays down that the existing relationship between the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom is recognised, but the ultimate destiny and aim of the people of the Union must be full freedom, and the party, therefore, declares itself opposed to any policy of closing the door against attaining this aim.

## THE SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE.

### GENERAL RESUMPTION.

### IMPROVED RAILWAY SERVICES.

### A STATIONMASTER WHO STRUCK.

The settlement of the strike seemed to have met with universal satisfaction, and work was fairly generally resumed yesterday on most of the railways in Great Britain. In many cases, however, it was impossible to do more than run skeleton services in order to be ready with a full service, according to schedule, to-day. In some parts of the provinces there is dissatisfaction at the terms, and strong feeling against those who have voluntarily continued working during the strike, as shown in the following telegrams:—

South Wales—Of the 25,000 railwaymen in South Wales over 50 per cent. of them returned to work yesterday. The railway companies are rapidly clearing the colliery sidings of loaded waggons, and replacing them by empties. It is anticipated that all the collieries will be in full swing on Tuesday. There was a limited service of trains in the Western Valley, Monmouthshire, At noon yesterday collieries and pinworks resumed work. Two colliers were knocked down by motors at Newbridge, one being killed and the other seriously injured.

Skeleton train services were run throughout South Wales yesterday, but there will be the full ordinary services to-day. The Mumbles Railway has already resumed the full ordinary service.

Swansea railwaymen have all reported for duty, but at Neath the men are insisting on a meeting first to hear the official terms before restarting. So efficient are the motor lorries' foodstuffs services that many South Wales merchants are retaining them.

Work is in full swing on the Great Western Railway at Exeter, and there was yesterday something like a full service.

On the London and South-Western Railway the service was still very restricted. The officials stated that they were clearing up in preparation for a full resumption of work to-day.

Taunton—Strikers numbering over a thousand resumed work yesterday, but demanded, and obtained, from the Stationmaster and the heads of other departments an agreement to start duty at the usual Monday hours. At a meeting on Sunday, the men passed a resolution against victimisation, declaring that the arbitrary action of some of the officials would no longer be tolerated; also calling upon the Executive to declare another strike if blackleg and non-union labour be not removed within seven days.

Trouble at Cheltenham ended.—Mr. Chandler, the Midland stationmaster at Cheltenham, who has taken a prominent part in the strike on behalf of the men, and who came out with them, arrived at the station yesterday morning to take up his duties. He was informed that instructions had come from Derby that he was not to be reinstated. The other railwaymen at once struck, and brought out with them the men on the Great Western, Midland, and South-Western Junction Railways, in all about 500 railwaymen. They marched in procession through the town and wired to Unity House and Derby on the matter. At 5 o'clock last evening instructions came from Derby that Mr. Chandler was to be reinstated, and the men are resuming work to-day.

A late message from Neath says the situation has been cleared up, and the Neath railwaymen returned to work yesterday afternoon. Traffic to-day is expected to be normal.

The time-table for October, which showed an improved service as compared with September, has been adhered to on the North-Eastern Railway so far as the Darlington centre is concerned, and trains have run up to time. The goods traffic is not as good, owing to the congestion necessitating extra shunting. Eight-hour shifts will be worked until the arrears are cleared off.

Normanton.—Railwaymen numbering 3,000 refused to work yesterday morning. They, no doubt, quarrel with the settlement, but hold that before they begin the wages withheld should be paid them.

Selby railwaymen did not return to work yesterday. A deputation from the local committee of the N.U.R. waited upon the stationmaster, and it transpired that they objected to the continuance in position of volunteer workers. The information was given that a driver had said that a number of men had gone from other departments and worked as drivers and firemen during the strike, and it was to these men exception was taken. The strikers objected to their being retained in the service, but that was a demand that could not be entertained.

Last evening good progress had been made everywhere with the re-establishment of the passenger service in South Wales, but the freight traffic will take some days to restore, and it will be the end of the week before 60,000 colliers rendered idle can all get to work again.

Only about one-third of the collieries worked during the strike. The strikers generally have displayed the utmost readiness to resume. Only in the Bedwas and Rhymney area of temporary hitch occurred, the men at Tondy having a dispute among themselves regarding the order of signing on, and the restart at this important mining junction was delayed till the evening, when the matter was settled.

Train services on all lines were resumed partially yesterday at Carlisle, but a regrettable incident occurred in the streets. The Rev. Sidney Swann, Vicar of Morland, Cumberland, who has been working during the strike at the London and North-Western engine shed, was attacked by an angry crowd. His mouth was cut, but the police rescued him in a tramcar.

### KING AND QUEEN VISIT HYDE PARK DEPOT.

Yesterday afternoon the King and Queen motored to Hyde Park to inspect the great milk supply clearing depôt established there on the outbreak of the strike by the Ministry of Food in order to maintain the collection and distribution of milk for the metropolis. Their Majesties were much impressed by the magnitude and completeness of the arrangements, and congratulated all concerned in the work of the depôt.

At the Y.M.C.A. hut, presided over by Lady Hugh Gravenor, the soldiers employed on transhipping the coal to tow-boats. The Queen, taking up a position at the counter, assisted in serving cups of tea and coffee, and for a quarter of an hour had a great rush of customers anxious to be served by Her Majesty in person.

### COLONEL HOUSE RETURNS HOME.

A Paris telegram, dated Sunday, states:—Colonel and Mrs. House left for America at 11 o'clock this evening. They were bidden farewell by MM. Clemenceau and Fichon, Mr. Hugh Wallace, the American Ambassador, and a representative of M. Poincaré. The French Military Mission to the United States left by the same special train.

Colonel House, in a statement made on Sunday evening, before leaving Paris, said that the Supreme Council would probably continue to sit indefinitely in Paris. He added that the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations would probably meet in Paris a fortnight after the Treaty. Versailles became effective, a provision in the Treaty making such a meeting necessary, in order to delimit the Saar Valley coalfields. The Council was not likely to deal with other matters at this meeting, which must be held in Paris, instead of in Washington, owing to the impossibility of all the members going to Washington within a fortnight.

### THE LONDONDERRY BAKERS' DISPUTE.

The threatened strike of the Londonderry bakers has been averted by a reference to arbitration of the pending disputes between the Master Bakers of Londonderry and the Bakers, Confectioners, and Allied Workers' Union. Sir Plunket Barton will sit as Arbitrator to-day in the Northern Counties Hotel at Londonderry.

## LESSONS OF THE STRIKE.

### MR. BARNES'S VIEWS.

### RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERS.

Interviewed yesterday by a Press Association representative, Mr. Barnes, Labour member of the Cabinet, said that some impressions resulting from the railway strike should guide all well-wishers of Labour and of the State. The first, he thought, was the revelation of class solidarity, which was very significant. The National Union of Railwaymen's Executive did not, so far as he knew, consult any other trade unions, but in spite of that there was a strong feeling of sympathy with the railwaymen throughout Labour ranks. Secondly, there was the sense of responsibility exhibited by the unions could have brought many workers out at a time when feeling was running high, but they had regard to their responsibilities as citizens, and applied themselves to mediation and allaying feeling. In the third place, the strikers had behaved with great restraint. There had been a few stupid cases of sabotage, but these only brought into relief the general orderliness and discipline of the men as a whole. The Government had also shown equal restraint. There had been no parading of soldiers, no unnecessary provocative act, and the road had been kept open for settlement. The strike had also brought out in a remarkable degree the resources of the State. Arising out of that, there was the further reflection that a lightning strike, at all events of railwaymen, was not the formidable menace which many had thought it would be. Road transport, internal combustion engines, and the existence of a Food Ministry were now factors in a situation which would have a moderating effect upon the minds of many who thought it within the power of the railwaymen to paralyse the community into submission in a few days. Next, the railwaymen's loyalty and discipline were exploited. Negotiations were broken off by the National Union of Railwaymen's Executive, not by the Government, who were willing to go on. The strike was needless. The men could have got, he believed, by negotiation, quite as much as they had obtained by the strike. Those responsible for bringing the men out on strike were guilty of a wanton attack upon the well-being of the community. The Government should be relieved of these labour disputes—at all events, in the first instance. It was absurd to hold up other public businesses while the Government was engaged in the settlement of disputes in which it was itself a party. Adjustments should be made by an independent authority. They were so adjusted for all other Government workers, with a final appeal to the Government or a strike. It was always the employés' case. He would favour adjustments by a Board of some kind, upon which there might be representatives of the men and railway executive, and also the users of the railways.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S HEALTH.

### IMPROVEMENT CONTINUED.

Reuter's Washington Correspondent, telegraphing on Sunday, said:—To-night's bulletin reports that President Wilson had a restful and fairly comfortable day.

The Monday morning bulletin, signed by Doctors Grayson, Ruffin, and Stitt, says that the improvement in the President's condition continues, and that he passed a satisfactory night.

An Exchange message from Paris states that in many of the churches there, on Sunday, prayers were offered for the recovery of President Wilson.

## PORTUGUESE UNREST.

### REPORTED REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The newspapers here, says a Reuter's message, dated Madrid, Monday, publish messages from Portugal, confirming the reports regarding a revolutionary movement there. An obstacle was placed on the line, and the train, packed with passengers, would have run full tilt into it had not the driver, with great presence of mind, applied the brakes in time to avert a great accident. As it was, one or two coaches were derailed, and some persons were injured. Demonstrations by trade unionists were held yesterday in the streets of Lisbon. The police dispersed the demonstrators, and numerous arrests were made. The crowd tried to storm the Prefecture, but was dispersed by reinforcements, which made several charges.

## SIXTY PERSONS KILLED IN MEXICAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Reuter's telegram from Mexico City yesterday says:—On Sunday sixty persons were killed in a disaster to a Laredo-Mexico City passenger train, which was derailed between Venigas (?) and Saltillo. Most of the casualties occurred among the second class passengers.

## AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

A Reuter message, dated Washington, Monday, says:—The Industrial Conference, which has been called here to find a basis of agreement for the future conduct of industry, in view of the increasing controversies between Capital and Labour in the United States, was opened this afternoon by Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labour. The absence of President Wilson, who was expected to exercise a mediating influence, is a great disappointment, but Mr. Wilson, Labour Secretary, with Senators Baruch and Palmer, last night visited Mr. Tumulty, the President's Secretary, who, it is understood, conveyed to them the President's views. Representatives of all railroad workers' unions are participating in the conference, the railway leaders having accepted a compromise proposal, whereby the four brotherhoods have one delegate each, while fourteen unions are represented through their delegates to the American Federation of Labour.

Mr. Wilson, in his opening address, declared that the members of the conference had been given a splendid opportunity for the service of mankind. A road to a stable relationship between Capital and Labour must be found, so as to repair wastage of war; and if the conference succeeded in producing an acceptable document it would rank with *Magna Charta* and other historic documents.

## MAD TAXI DRIVER.

### OLD LADY KILLED IN LONDON.

An inquest was held by the Southwark Coroner yesterday respecting the death of Lucy Sarah Hawkins, 73, of Bermondsey, who succumbed to injuries sustained through being knocked down by a taxi-cab. Evidence showed that the old lady was knocked down by a taxi, travelling without a light, and at a great speed. The cab was chased by a motorist, and the driver, Herbert East, was detained. It was then found that the driver was insane, and he was removed to an asylum, where he is now a patient. The doctor thought that East had been insane about two years. Another witness stated that East's cab had run into other vehicles. A verdict of manslaughter against East was returned.

## AN ENGINE DRIVER'S DEATH.

### COMPENSATION AWARD TO WIDOW.

Judge Osborne, K.C., at Derry, yesterday, awarded Mrs. Dennis, widow of James Dennis, an engine driver, £300 compensation for the loss of her husband, who succumbed to pneumonia through exposure while driving a goods train to Coleraine. It was customary for the cleaner to call the engine driver, but he failed to do so in time one morning in last March, with the result that Dennis had to rush out of the house without food, and only partially clad, before 5 o'clock in the morning. Snow was falling, and when the deceased reached Coleraine he collapsed, and died a week later.

The Recorder held that deceased's employers, the Midland Railway Company, were liable in the circumstances.

## THE CORK SHOOTING OUTRAGE.

Daniel Looney, John Scanlon, Daniel Looney (of Donoughmore), Timothy Connell (Kilmartin), Owen McCarthy (Firmount), Daniel Moynihan (Cunnengham), who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in an attack on Constables Sweeney and Walsh at Berrings, were remanded at Cork Jail yesterday by Mr. W. J. O'Hara, R.M., on the application of District Inspector Deirs, Ballincollig.

## AFTER THE STRIKE.

### IRELAND'S POSITION.

The news of the settlement of the railway strike in England was received with universal satisfaction in Ireland yesterday. A deep feeling of relief from an unpleasant and increasingly threatening situation was experienced all round. Very few persons cared to discuss the question as to which side to the dispute was the victor or the defeated, but everyone, including railwaymen themselves, was glad that the country was relieved from an intolerable strain, and that the springs of trade and industry were to be set free once again to operate in normal fashion with as little delay as possible. The officials at the headquarters of the N.U.R. in Dublin regarded the terms of settlement as highly satisfactory.

A meeting of the Irish Railway Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon to consider the situation as created by the settlement of the dispute. They decided that the curtailed passenger service on the railways should remain as at present for some little time; but that goods trains should be set in motion at once. The vital question was the coal supply, and when the depleted stocks in the railway yards are replenished, as, no doubt, they soon will be, all sorts of railway traffic will resume its normal activity.

The restriction on postal parcels for cross-Channel destinations were removed yesterday, and the Post Office will now receive all parcels, as it did before the strike disarranged the service.

### NORTH WALL AND HOLYHEAD STEAMERS.

#### OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY L.N.W.R. COMPANY.

An official announcement, issued by the London and North-Western Company at the North Wall at 10 o'clock last night stated:—"The L.N.W.R. Company regrets that it was not possible to arrange a 9.15 p.m. sailing from the North Wall to Holyhead to-night, and train connections therewith. The ordinary sailings will be resumed on and from to-day (Tuesday), the 7th October, 1919, and with the former train connections."

Scores of prospective passengers were disappointed on reaching the North Wall last night to find that, despite an official announcement of a London and North-Western steamer sailing to Holyhead, the vessel in question had not even reached the Liffey on her inward trip, and consequently could not sail from Dublin to Holyhead last night. A representative of the L.N.W.R. at the North Wall explained that it was found impossible to arrange in time the service across the other side of the Channel, but the resumed sailings would certainly take place to-day. There had been time to prevent the boat trains from Irish lines bringing passengers to the North Wall Station last night, and needless inconvenience to travellers was, therefore, avoided.

Owing to conditions across Channel it was further found necessary last night to decline live stock by the ordinary sailing at 10.30 p.m., and these are held over until to-day. Goods, however, were carried by the outgoing boat. A cargo steamer also arrived at the Liffey berths of the L.N.W.R. at 10.30 last night, and leaves with outward cargo, etc., at 12.30 p.m. to-day. Parcel post packages were sent by the outgoing boat to Holyhead last night.

### DUBLIN PORT ARRANGEMENTS.

Possibly, the quickest resumption of work, following on the termination of the English rail strike, was in connection with the ss. Yarrow, of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company. The House quay, Douglas, Isle of Man, and Silloth. The sailors and firemen of this ship, who had earlier in the week signed off articles, but were given shore work up to Saturday, were paid off altogether on that evening. Directly the news of the settlement of the rail strike had been officially confirmed, the discharged sailors and firemen were sent for, and yesterday morning again signed on. The Yarrow (Captain Kearney) sailed last evening at six o'clock, taking all available cargo, etc., which offered. The L.N.W.R. Company had the pleasure of receiving back some of their steamers from Holyhead yesterday, and of despatching goods and other consignments of traffic from the North Wall to their Anglesea port, whence trains were again available for all parts of England.

The City of Dublin Company confined itself to one passenger, goods, and stock steamer yesterday, this vessel, leaving the North Wall being the ss. Louth, bound for Manchester. To-day the Tedcastle boat Killiney will leave for Liverpool, and in all probability from the North Wall, instead of the South. The Laird Line had a sailing to Glasgow last night from Dublin, and the vessel, the ss. Brier, was fully utilised in every respect.

The ban on the exports of porter by ordinary cross-Channel steamers was raised yesterday, and consequently shipments were brisk, whilst coaling difficulties having somehow been overcome, Messrs. Guinness's Channel-going steamers were able to undertake sailings again.

Messrs. Teasdale, Holyhead bunker owner, supplied bunker coals to the ss. Louth, outgoing from the North Wall yesterday, and, naturally, coaled their own new steamer, Killiney, in readiness for her sailing to-day. Eggs, etc., which had been prevented from getting across Channel for the past few days via the Holyhead route, were yesterday sent by the City Line steamer, direct to Manchester.

### THE KINGSTOWN MAIL SERVICE.

The mail boat from Holyhead arrived at Kingstown yesterday morning, carrying 51 passengers and 410 mail bags. The latter figure is double the largest number brought over any day since the strike began. The passengers included fifteen persons, members of a theatrical company, travelling to Belfast. A train from the pier took passengers to Westland Row and Amiens street, but there were no through trains to the other railway termini in Dublin.

#### DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE RE-ESTABLISHED.

The double service was re-established last evening by the arrival of R.M.S. Ulster from Holyhead at Kingstown, with 250 mail bags and 33 passengers. The night mail boat Munster left Kingst

# RUSHOLME ELECTION.

## THE FINAL RALLIES.

### SIR D. MACLEAN AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CANDIDATES.

Captain Thorpe (Unionist).
Mr. Pringle (Liberal).
Dr. Dunstan (Labour).
Captain Crewdson (National Party).

The eve of the poll in the Rusholme Division witnessed a general and vigorous effort on all sides after the comparative quietude of a Sunday, and a final rally of the rival politicians was arranged for last night. In every corner of the constituency all the available public buildings were used, and some out-of-door speeches were also delivered.

A correspondence has taken place as a result of an accusation alleged to have been made in a leaflet by Captain Thorpe, the Unionist candidate, who is charged with applying the epithet, "wrecker," to the National candidate, Captain Crewdson. The protest, publicly made by the latter, is of the nature of a confession of political faith. "You are standing," writes Captain Crewdson, "as a Unionist, yet your leaders have betrayed the Union, and surely if you support them you should describe yourself more accurately as the Home Rule candidate." Captain Crewdson describes himself as a definite supporter of a policy of protection for British industries, and reiterates his standpoint as to aliens. He is opposed to aliens, and the sons of aliens, continuing in any public office whatsoever. He is also against "the system of corrupt politics which permits the sale of honours."

Lord Ampthill has written to the National candidate, stating that the first essential step towards a national policy is to purge Parliament of the evils of the old party system.

#### A WORD FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Captain Thorpe, in the course of an interview yesterday, said:—"I believe the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George during the railway crisis has had the approval of all right-minded and responsible people in this country. The railwaymen chose the wrong method of remedying their grievances. My three opponents in Rusholme hold themselves out as standing for a party of the future with a phantom leader, but I appeal for support as to a Government in power, led by a man who has vindicated, in war and peace, his right to lead."

#### THE RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

Dr. Dunstan had already expressed his view of the strike settlement as a victory for the under-dog. Other candidates stated their opinion yesterday. Mr. Pringle said that by a reasonable settlement. The strike complicated the early stages of the election, but opinion steadied during the week. He claimed that he was the only candidate who offered any constructive suggestion.

Captain Crewdson could not congratulate the Government, and did not regard the result as anything but political opportunism, seeing that the situation would be reviewed next August.

Captain Thorpe last night referred to Captain Crewdson's letter, and complained that he was not approached earlier, although his views had been quite well known since the beginning of the contest.

#### SIR DONALD MACLEAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Speaking at Longsight, in support of Mr. Pringle, Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., said now that a fair and equitable adjustment of the strike difficulty had been reached they could all settle down to finding their energies to reform of the House of Commons by putting men of a different stamp in it, and working together to bring a better day for everybody. Government Departments had been allowed to spend money as they thought fit. It had not gone out of the public mind that Lord Rhondda, out in rushing torrents, and the main reason why Rusholme should send Mr. Pringle back to the House was to get back to a sound reputable policy in finance. Notwithstanding all the nonsense and fiddle-de-tallerdi about "the big thing" and Imperial Preference," it was a great issue. He could not believe that Manchester would give the go-by to what had made it commercially great and prosperous. The constituency would return Pringle if it desired to restore the authority of Parliament. He (Sir Donald) had no fear of the working classes with regard to "direct action" or any other public question.

#### THE TASK OF LIBERALISM.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN AND GOVERNMENT WASTE.

Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., on the occasion of his visit to Manchester to assist in the candidature of Mr. Pringle, for the Rusholme Division, yesterday, lunched with the members of the Manchester Reform Club.

Sir Donald Maclean, speaking to a crowded gathering in the billiard room of the club, said that the Chairman had been very kind in a reference to his position in the House of Commons, and the Chairman was quite right in himself with a few survivors. They picked up what rifles and hand grenades they had, and put up the best fight they could. They were getting on very well. A duty lay before them, and he hoped from the sincere way in which they had endeavoured to perform it that there would spring again a great, broad, willing, and fructifying Liberalism without any prefixes at all. (Cheers.) The railway strike was over. There had been a shadow—indeed, a dark cloud—hanging over the whole of our national life during the past few days, and at last it had been lifted. It was quite true that the wild men on both sides had been beaten. First of all, there was no doubt that a lightning strike was a hit below the belt, which the British people, in sport and in war, always resented. The second point was, that it must not be repeated. Everybody sufficiently felt that. One of the ways to cure it was publicity. The railwaymen's Executive had more than a shrewd idea of what they were going to do, and, judging from the preparations which were wisely made by the Government, and effectively made, and the splendid volunteer rally which was recognised, Ministers knew a great deal also. The time had come when the nation as a whole demanded to know the truth about these things. There had been growing up during the last eight or nine years an idea that the way to settle these things was by private and secret conferences, by departmental authorities with particular interests concerned. The result was that the general public represented in the House of Commons had been side-tracked. Instead of having an open-air treatment of these social ills, they had secret treatment, which produced in the past, and will produce, if repeated in the future, calamities such as this from which the nation had only emerged during the last twenty-four hours. He believed that it was of the greatest importance to the well-being of this country that there should be a far greater amount of


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# SIR MAURICE DOCKRELL AND PARLIAMENT.

## SPEECH AT THE ROTARY CLUB.

At the weekly luncheon meeting of the Dublin Rotary Club yesterday, at Kidd's Restaurant, Mr. R. S. Swiney, in the chair, the two principal guests were Sir Maurice Dockrell, M.P., and Mr. Fitzgerald, a Rotarian from Niagara Falls.

Appointments were made of two representatives of the club to join the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce which is making arrangements for the elections which are to take place next January.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who was introduced as a son of the late Dr. Fitzgerald, a distinguished oculist, and well-known citizen of Dublin, having acknowledged the reception given him,

Sir Maurice Dockrell spoke amusingly of his first experience of the House of Commons. At the entrance door he found two stalwart policemen, who were Irishmen, and who greeted him in a friendly way, which made him think that "home was never like this." Having referred to the long sittings and the almost interminable business of Grand Committees, Sir Maurice described some of the characteristics of the members, and how the House generally regarded them. An outstanding member was Mr. Joseph Devlin, to hear whom members invariably flocked into the Chamber from the library and the smoke-room. Members were judged by their attendances at divisions, by the number and length of their speeches, and other personal idiosyncrasies. A new member, like himself, found life in the House of Commons interesting and novel to a degree. The correspondence which members received from their constituents was in many cases overwhelming, and the strain upon the physical endurance of members who had to attend Committees and the sittings of the House, often into late hours, was very great. There was a great deal of talk for talk's sake in the House, and it was very difficult for some members, like himself, to bring forward questions in which they were deeply interested. The fact was, the House was not equal to the volume of business which it had to do, and often votes involving millions of money were rushed through in the most perfunctory way. The whole thing impressed him with the necessity for making some change in the mode of dealing with the business.

The Chairman thanked Sir Maurice for his interesting address, and added that "the member for Dublin," during his short time in the House of Commons, had given better service to Dublin and to Irish affairs than had been given to them for a long period prior to his election. They were all proud of Sir Maurice Deckrell. (Applause.)

Mr. Redmond, a Rotarian, said that he hoped that Sir Maurice Dockrell would use his influence to obtain for Dublin a telephone service which would bear some relation in efficiency to that which he had described as being possessed by the House of Commons. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Jones appealed to Sir Maurice to do what he could to ensure an adequate supply of milk in Ireland, so that the children might be properly nourished, and that they should be saved from being brought up puny weaklings. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Maurice replied that all the Irish members in the House concentrated on the bill dealing with the medical treatment of children. If they had an adequate supply of milk it would be of enormous advantage.

# SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BANBRIDGE.

## SEQUEL TO AN AERIDEACHT.

Our Banbridge Correspondent telegraphed last night:—On Monday morning an aeridseacht was announced by posters all through the West Down to be held that evening at Tullyorier, Banbridge. The police removed a poster outside the gate of the Roman Catholic Church at Banbridge. Subsequently they arrested a young man, James Monaghan. The assembly took place at Tullyorier, and the police who were present did not interfere with the proceedings.

The prisoner, Monaghan, is kept in custody, but no charge has been preferred against him.

On the arrival of a military wagon at the police barracks in Banbridge this evening a large crowd assembled outside. Subsequently the Head Constable appeared on the steps and ordered the people away. The crowd apparently did not comply with the order, and the police fired. A young lad named Coll, the son of a local publican, was shot. He was carried home, bleeding, and medical assistance was procured. At present he lies in a precarious condition. The affair has created a great sensation in the town and district.

## MILITARY SEARCH AT KILLARNEY.

Our Killarney Correspondent telegraphs:—On Monday evening a large force of military, armed with rifles and bayonets, accompanied by a posse of police, raided the Killarney Printing Works of Mr. Daniel MacMonagle, and seized those private correspondence, photographs, printing orders, and everything containing Irish printing. An exhaustive search was made of the premises, the files of orders and forms from Killarney, Cahirciveen, and Tralee Unions being carefully examined. The premises of the manager, Mr. Matt. Doyle, were also visited, but nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

## W.R.A.F. PRESENTATION.

On the 18th September an interesting presentation was made by the Women's Royal Air Force stationed at Gormanston Aerodrome, Co. Dublin, to their Administrator, Miss J. G. Foy. The presentation consisted of a solid silver coffee set, spoons, and serviette rings. Miss Sofield, Captain, Commanding the W.R.A.F. in Ireland, made the presentation. The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Parted" and "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow." A supper and dance brough the meeting to a close.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE NEW AGE.

### Sir Theodore Martin's Prophecy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The following words, written eleven years ago in his ninety-sixth year, by the late Sir Theodore Martin, the biographer of the Prince Consort and Queen Victoria, and one of the most distinguished personalities of the Victorian Era, will, I think, be read with interest at the present time.—Yours, etc.,

ROBERT J. KENNEDY.

Cultra Manor, Craigavad, Co. Down,
October 6th, 1919.

[SIR THEODORE MARTIN ON THE NEW AGE.
November, 1908.]

"I give this as my message to my countrymen:—Your destiny is assured through toil and tribulation. Though for a time tricksters and pigmies may impede, your march is onward to the consummation of your great Imperial destiny.

"You ask me what I think of the outlook from the present to the future. Let me tell my day and generation it is a sad and saddening spectacle. For years I have studied this great problem of unemployment, but Parliament will never solve it by present methods. Why? Because you are inculcating in the working man principles of dependence, and the whole trend of your legislation is to discount the value of honest work. Yes, I have followed your Victor Graysons, your Keir Hardies, John Burnses. But what is the logical outcome of all their preachings and prophesyings? Surely that this grand old Britain of ours must decline—that is, if the demagogue has his way.

"But he will not have his way; at the core the great heart of the nation is sound, and things will right themselves with time. We may yet see the glitter of the bayonet in Piccadilly. We have heard that civilisation is based on bayonets, and if demagogues have their way peace may only be restored in London as in Warsaw. Those firebrands are goading the people on to deeds of unthinkable barbarism, and how near the *débâcle* may be in our loved country, God only knows.

"From the threshold of nine decades I can look back upon the decay of a grand age. With the Victorian Era departed much that was sweet and pure and admirable in the social life of our land. Where now are the giants—where are the Palmerstons, the Disraelis, the Gladstones in politics? Where the Dickenses and the Thackerays in literature? Where, in any walk of life, are Alpine altitudes to be found? The men of to-day are, as Carlyle phrases it, intrinsically and extrinsically small men. But be not deceived. Our nation is but passing through a phase of its existence. The ultimate destiny of the race is assured. It may be that, with peoples as with individuals, men must rise on their dead selves to higher things. Let us sing out to our day and generation the clear, strong note of hope, the golden strain of faith.

"We, of the old order see much to deplore in the new. The stately manners of spacious Victorian days are gone. Men with brass mouths and iron lungs command undivided attention to-day. Haste, bustle, noise, the jingling of the guinea, the thousand and one meretricious allurements of the age have for a time dimmed the fair mirror of British life, but it will pass."

## THE SPANISH PRISONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—That "Spanish prisoner" must have got a longer sentence than your correspondent calculated. It is now just thirty-one years since my father (William Davis, of Clonmel) died, amongst whose assets I found a letter from "our friend," dated Barcelona. I think that the plan was that the trunk was to be consigned to my father's secret custody, and that he was to help himself to some of the contents. Any of your readers who may recollect him will, I am sure, be amused at "our friend's" selection.—Yours, etc.,

PERCY DAVIS.

Clonard, Lucan, October 6th, 1919.

## DECEASED IRISH SOLDIERS' EFFECTS.

### OFFICIAL LISTS OF UNCLAIMED PAY, ETC.

The War Office, in pursuance of the Regimental Debts Act, 1895, has issued further lists of soldiers, commissioned officers and men who, having died or been killed in action within the last few years, have left estates, consisting of arrears of pay, etc., which, having up to the present been unclaimed, are now available for distribution amongst the next-of-kin or others entitled. These further lists include the following names, the year of death, and the amount of the available estate being shown in each case:—

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—(1918-19)—Pte. C. Arthur, £15 0/1; Sergt. T. Clements, £26 9/12; Pte. J. O. Corps, £1 11 9/10; Cpl. H. O'Connor, £26 15/-; Pte. S. Pinkerton, £13 9/6; Pte. D. Rogers, £8 14/8; Pte. J. Shields, £24 7/7; Pte. T. H. Smith, £13 15/5; Lce.-Cpl. W. J. Watson, £6 0/4; Pte. H. E. Woolford, £2 10/4; Pte. J. Arnell, £20 11/6; Pte. C. E. Edwards, £16 1/6; Pte. J. Mellor, £20 15/11; Pte. J. O'Brien, £3 5/8. (1917-18)—Pte. F. Rice, £1 11/10; Pte. J. Dunn, £8 19/11. (1916-17)—Pte. F. Beegan, £11 10/1; Lce.-Cpl. M. Carey, £5 13/10; Pte. J. Doyle, £15 15/6; Pte. W. Pointe, £15 2/-; Pte. B. Chambers, £11 8/3; Pte. G. Drury, £7 11/5; Pte. T. Duffy, £11 1/5; Pte. D. McGoran, £11 7/7; Pte. J. Delaney, £21 10/3; Pte. T. Donnelly, £9 9/-; Pte. G. Fraser, £12 1/-; Pte. J. Greaves, £5 11/11; Pte. J. Greaves, £4 6/6; Pte. J. Hegarty, £2 15/-; Pte. J. Holoban, £12 4/6; Lce.-Cpl. J. Lally, £4 8/10; Pte. J. M'Bride, £16 5/3; Pte. J. Maloney, £8 7/10; Cpl. M. Moloney (alias Lenane), £1 15/4; L.-Cpl. E. Rafferty, £1 5/3; Pte. A. W. Wilson, £7 4/7. (1915-16)—Pte. J. Moss, £13 3/5; Cpl. P. Gallagher, £8 4/5; Lce.-Cpl. A. Hodgins, £1 10/9; Pte. J. Hughes, £8; Pte. J. M'Cart, £3 4/6; Pte. J. M'Cauley, £5. (1914-15)—Pte. W. Ward, £6 18/4.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—(1918-19)—Pte. J. Kelly, £1 3/8; Pte. F. Kelly, £16 11/6; Sergt. P. J. Kavanagh, £55 5/7; Pte. C. Monaghan, £7 0/6. (1917-18)—Acting Sergt. J. Murphy, £36 13/10. (1916-17)—Lce.-Cpl. D. Baird, £54 11/6; Pte. T. Byrne, £17 10/5; Lce.-Cpl. B. Carroll, £5 5/9; Pte. P. Hegarty, £20 15/4; Pte. F. Kavanagh, £8 1/4; Pte. J. O'Keeffe, £5 5/3; Pte. H. Hayes, £2 9/-. (1915-16)—Pte. T. Fry, £1 11/8; Pte. M. Graham, £6 19/4; Pte. J. Harrington, £3 5/8; Pte. J. Lynch, £21 5/3; Pte. C. Cahill, £10 17/10; Pte. F. Carroll, £2 17/10; Pte. B. G. Hanson, £3 11/5; Pte. W. Harcourt, £2 5/-; Pte. T. Kearns, £1 7/9; Pte. P. M'Cullough (alias Cullen), £5 16/4; Pte. R. Mills, £3 6/3; Pte. J. Murphy, £3 5/-; Pte. J. Murphy (alias Pte. P. Dunn), £2 7/3; Pte. L. Ryan, £16 6/8; Pte. J. Scully, £8 10/3.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—(1918-19)—Pte. A. J. Gibbons, £20 4/3; Pte. J. M'Donagh, £12 9/2; Pte. T. M'Faul, £22 1/6; Pte. W. R. Brockwell, £2 16/11; Pte. H. Gledhill, £16 10/2; Pte. C. Graham, £14 11/2; Pte. R. Rose, £16 6/6. (1917-18)—Pte. G. Bateson, £6; Pte. J. Hamilton, £2 0/10; Pte. F. C. Hoy, £3 5/-. (1916-17)—Pte. P. Carrick, £25 7/6; Pte. M'Fadyn, £9/9; Pte. W. J. Sirett, £12 12/3; Cpl. J. Martin, £38 12/6; Pte. H. Birrell, £14 14/4; Pte. M. Rose, £20 3/3. (1915-16)—Pte. £1 8/10; Pte. E. Mallon, £6 15/9; Pte. W. J. Patton, £16 2/-; Pte. J. Philbin, £10 7/9; Pte. J. Wilson, £1 0/11 (dead); Pte. J. Bell, £2 17/9; Pte. J. Brooks, £2 9/6; Pte. T. Larkin, £2 16/7; Pte. T. Maguire, £3 13/2; Pte. J. Blistine, £9 11/1; Pte. G. Hall, £1 2/5; Pte. J. Bell, £7 2/9; Pte. J. J. Monaghan, £8 3/10; Pte. P. Walsh, £3 9/5. (1914-15)—Lce.-Cpl. T. Gibson, £18 12/7; Pte. D. M'Carthy, £9 5/3. (1916-17)—Pte. J. M'Clellon, £12 3/5; Pte. M. O'Sullivan, £15 15/6; Pte. G. Taylor, £15 18/6; Pte. P. Dunn, £2 17/9; Pte. D. Donovan, £1 15/-; Sergt. F. J. Garvey, £18 3/-; Lce.-Cpl. P. Hurley, £11 1/7; Pte. J. Sullivan, £44; Pte. P. Tovey, £7 2/6; Pte. F. White, £9 19/9. (1915-16)—Pte. D. P. Bishop, 19/7; Pte. M. Daly, £10 12/-; Pte. P. Fose, £10 13/7; Pte. J. Gorman, £27 18/-; Pte. D. Morgan, £8 12/4; Pte. J. Riggat, £5 5/4; Pte. F. R. Ryan, £7 7/6; Pte. D. Sheridan, £1 1/3; Pte. J. Howard, £9 6/10; Pte. D. Daff, £8 10/3; Cpl. E. Fitzgerald, £14 9/9; Pte. P. Herlihy, £1 11/2; Pte. D. T. Hornsby, £16 11/3; Pte. J. Madams, £9 6/6; Pte. M. Mears, £7 2/6; Company Sergt.-Maj. J. Minogue, £11 18/9; Pte. R. Pierce, £12 18/10. (1914-15)—Pte. M. Cahill, £1 3/7; Pte. W. Lennane, £21 19/5.

Royal Irish Rifles.—(1918-19)—Pte. T. Bell, £7 12/1; Pte. T. Gard, £53 14/9; Pte. D. Jones, £21 14/1; Pte. W. M'Cormack, £50 15/4; Pte. J. Mahoney, £10 1/7; Pte. T. Maxwell, £57 2/5; Pte. W. H. Baxter, £10 9/10; Pte. C. Clifford, £58 9/9; Pte. L. Boyle, £6 9/-; Pte. R. Brown, £19 12/1; Pte. S. Jamison, £8 15/11; Pte. W. F. Lovell, £10 0/11; Pte. J. M'Mahon, £2 6/6; Pte. C. Monk, £6 3/10; Pte. A. Sexton, £5 10/6; Pte. F. Williams, £9 15/8. (1917-18)—Pte. J. Begrit, £2 15/9; Pte. J. Nesbitt, £25 12/9; Pte. M. Harris, £5 7/7; L.-Cpl. J. Leech, £1 9/9; Pte. M. Lannon, £6 14/1; Pte. F. Taylor, £10 12/-. (1916-17)—Sergt. J. O. R. Fox, 14/9; Pte. J. Ansell, £14 3/; Pte. C. Vickers, £16 11/10; L.-Sergt. S. Torrens, £15 3/1; Pte. C. H. Sloan, £11 2/8; Pte. A. M'Cormick, £15/-; L.-Cpl. W. Morrison, £7 10/2; Pte. T. Murphy, £9 17/9; Pte. W. Nicholson, £1 9/4; Pte. J. Docherty, £63-; Pte. M. O'Brien, £28 11/7; Pte. P. O'Hanlon, £14 18/9; Pte. H. Purdon, £14 17/10. (1915-16)—Pte. C. A. Duffy, £6 10/8; Pte. F. Curran, 12/7. (1914-15)—Pte. T. Maxwell, £85 2/8.

Leinster Regiment.—(1918-19)—Pte. T. Broome, £19 15/9; Pte. J. Sheahan, £10 19/11. (1917-18)—Pte. M. Carty, £1 3/3; Pte. J. Cunningham, £1 9/4; Pte. D. Finnigan, £12 11/5. (1916-17)—Sergt. W. J. Hunter, £16 5/6; Pte. J. Monaghan, £19 7/1; Pte. F. Daly, 2/6; Pte. M. Finlay, £29 1/6; L.-Cpl. J. Keogh, 15/8; Pte. T. Byrne, £17 10/5; Lce.-Cpl. B. Carroll, £5 5/9; Pte. P. Hegarty, £20 15/4; Pte. F. Kavanagh, £8 1/4; Pte. J. O'Keeffe, £5 5/3; Pte. H. Hayes, £2 9/-. (1915-16)—Pte. T. Fry, £1 11/8; Pte. M. Graham, £6 19/4; Pte. J. Harrington, £3 5/8; Pte. J. Lynch, £21 5/3; Pte. C. Cahill, £10 17/10; Pte. F. Carroll, £2 17/10; Pte. B. G. Hanson, £3 11/5; Pte. W. Harcourt, £2 5/-; Pte. T. Kearns, £1 7/9; Pte. P. M'Cullough (alias Cullen), £5 16/4; Pte. R. Mills, £3 6/3; Pte. J. Murphy, £3 5/-; Pte. J. Murphy (alias Pte. P. Dunn), £2 7/3; Pte. L. Ryan, £16 6/8; Pte. J. Scully, £8 10/3.

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*should always have Vinolia on your tooth brush.*

Doctors say—Look after the Hygiene of Mouth and Throat. There is no better method of carrying out these instructions than by the use of Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste. Besides cleansing and whitening the teeth, this hygienic dentifrice has valuable antiseptic properties which purify the mouth and throat by destroying the germs of infection in the act of breathing. Healthy conditions are assured, the delightful sense of freshness follows use.

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*Those who prefer a dentifrice in powder form Royal Vinolia Powder will be found equally delightful and beneficial.*

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There's no need to pinch in food, if you make plenty of hot meals with E.D.S.

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65 points up; and had ...ncing rapidly under ...ed sales and neither ...buying, bull support, ...the rise was sustained ...me of dispirited ...e South-West, shorts ...buying. After some ...ed sales of 3,000 ...155 points up. New ...Recoupe-Atlantic, ...Britain, bill continued ...


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We are paying exceptionally high prices for Second-hand Diamond Jewellery, Antique and Modern Silver. Buying largely for export, our prices are far higher than those ruling locally. Sell now while prices are high. Parcels sent by registered post. Cash by return. Parcels returned if offer not accepted. Reference Provincial Bank, of Ireland, Dublin.

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WAR GRATUITIES.

PAYMENTS TO REPRESENTATIVES OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND MEN.

We are officially informed that the war gratuity granted in December last has now been issued to the legal representatives of over 190,000 officers and men who died in the war. In the cases of all officers and men who died on or before 31st December, 1916, have been taken in hand, and, if the representatives of any of those who died on or before that date have not already received a communication from the War Office on the subject of the war gratuity, they should send particulars at once to the Secretary, War Office, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7. Until further notice no application should be made in respect of officers or men who died after 31st December, 1916.

As numerous applications are still being received from representatives of officers who were appointed direct to temporary commissions, it is again pointed out that such officers are entitled only to the gratuity issuable under the Royal Warrant of the year, and this gratuity is paid when the officer's balances are issued. In view of the widespread misapprehension on the subject, attention is also called to the fact that under the Royal Warrant of the 17th December, 1918, the war gratuity, except in the case of a soldier serving in the Regular Army for a normal period of service, *i* includes any gratuity admissible in respect of the period of war service under Articles 1,117 and 1,118 of the Royal Warrant for Pay, or under a similar regulation. The latter gratuity is credited to a deceased soldier's estate, with any balance of pay on closing his account. Therefore, in cases where the estate was distributed before the issue of the war gratuity authorised in December last, the amount now receivable for payment in respect of the war gratuity is the total war gratuity under the Royal Warrant of 17th December, 1918—less the amount of the gratuity under the Royal Warrant for Pay already credited to the estate.

MURRAY, RUSH.

Friday last, of Mr. ...ient of Rush, at his ...was highly esteemed ...deep sympathy in ...s family.

...lace on Sunday to ...large and represen...

...John and Robert ...h, Mrs. Kelly, and ...ters), John, James, ...ray O'Neill (grand...(sister), Michael, ...hn Jones and Mrs. ...

...ide were received by ...Rev. C. Skehan.

BIG CO. WATERFORD FIRE.

Damage estimated at £2,000, which, it is understood, is covered by insurance, was caused by a fire which occurred on Sunday at Ballinashin, Waterford, on the property of Master Hartigan, Ross. Five acres of barley, large quantities of oats and hay, straw, and a rick of wheat were completely destroyed, together with the sheds in which portion of the produce was stored. An engine and threshing mill, the property of Mr. Andrew Phelan, Tramore, were considerably damaged, all the woodwork being burnt away and the ironwork twisted by the heat. About thirty people who were present were unable to extinguish the fire, but they prevented the flames from spreading to an adjacent shed containing about 90 tons of straw, and also stables in which were a number of valuable horses. The origin of the outbreak is unknown. It is stated that a claim for compensation will be lodged.


Insurance at low rates with Flensits Assurance Co., Ltd., 15-16 Trinity street, Dublin. Phone 360. 171 Vacancies. Circulars free. Situations obtained in Dublin or Clerks' Examinations. Clerks were obtained by COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green. FIRST IRISH RESULT Special Oral and Postal Training.—(Advt.)


# FINANCIAL NEWS

## DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

IMPROVED PRICES. "WICKLOW," TEXTILES, AND MEXICAN EAGLES FEATURES OF STRENGTH.

The settlement of the railway strike considerably influenced prices in certain departments of Stock Exchange yesterday, but in local securities this phase of the markets was not so apparent. The Funds were a little better on top of the improvement established at the close of last week. Banks varied very little, and in Breweries and Distilleries, Guinness Ord. alone moved, but after an initial advance the market reverted back to Friday's improved level. City and Pref., for an odd lot, was a couple of points lower. Marconis were in good demand, with little business done. Among Home Rails no dealings were few. Dublin and Southern were in active request, and closed 1 better, but Great Southern Guaranteed fell 1. Trams were steady. Dunlop Rubber Ord. were good and 3s. higher, but lost most of the gain before the close. Textiles were strong, Jute Coats and Spinners quite buoyant. Burkes Ord. were advanced, and Dolphin Hotel Pref. closed with an improved tendency. Mexican Eagle Oils show a big advance on prices from other side.

In the Funds, Consols rose ¼ to 51½, and War Loan 5 p.c. touched 95, with the stock transacted by deal ¼ higher at 94¾. Corporations were quiet. Nationals rose ⅛, but Provincials fell ⅛, and Provincials ¼. Breweries, etc., Guinness Ord. alone moved, and closed unaltered at 35½, after opening at 36.

Bank Stocks were idle, except for City of Dublin Pref., which fell 2 to 97 for an exceptional lot.

Among Marconis, the Ord. closed ⅛ better 3¼ nominally. The Pref. repeated 100s., and Warrants fell 3d. to 3⅝.

Dealing in Home Rails was very scant, but North and South-Eastern towards the close gained 1 to 2, but Great Southern and Western remained fell 2 to 68. Great Northern Ord. closed 80. Midland Great Western 4 p.c. Pref. were wanted at 65. Loughrea and Athenry Baronial quoted 4, and South Clare rose ½ to 7½.

Of Tramways, Dublin United Ord. hardened to 7¼.

As regards Dunlops, Parent Tyre Ord. rose to 23s. 10½d. for a broken lot, and Pref. to 25s. 10½d. Dunlop Rubber Ord. opened higher at 175s., but relapsed to 172s. 6d. at close. American Dunlops realised 38s. 6d.

In Drapery shares, Todd Burns Ord. eased 6d. to 2s. for a small lot.

With reference to Manufacturing shares, Ord. were buoyant and closed ½ higher on 1/6 after opening at 9½. The Pref. repeated 1/6, while the Prefrd.-Ord., not quoted, appeared to close rather higher at 47½ to 48. Fine Spinners Pref. closed 3s. higher at 65s. 6d., but later relapsed 3d. to 65s. 3d. on realisations. Jutes were 5d. better at 31s., British Cotton Tobacco rose ⅛ to 5½, Brunner Mond 6s. 6d., and Vickers 3d. to 35s. 3d.

In Trading, etc., Burke Ord. rose 2s. 6d. to 40s., and the Debs. remain firm at 9. Dublin Hotel Pref. closed 3d. better at 2s., practically in Dublin South City Markets. Debs. were on offer at 75, and *Irish Times* Pref. were held for 17s. 3d., or 3d. over recent quotation.

As regards other business done an outstanding rose was a rise of ½, to 11½ in Mexican Eagle Oils. Kern River Oils, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d. 9d., and Trinidad Oilfields (Consolidated 5s. Fine Spinners Prefrd.-Ord. eased to 16s. 3d.

Cheques 6 p.m. 1920 Bonds rose ¼ to 100¾.

**BANK OF IRELAND.**

Quarterly Dividend ..... 5 per cent., 5th April, 1917.
Quarterly Dividend ..... 2½ per cent., 5th April, 1917.
Bonus ..... 2½ per cent., 5th April, 1917.

BUSINESS DONE :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...(514) | 514 | Dunlop ..... | 175- 2/6 |
| ...Ord. (94½) | 94-½ | Guinness ..... | (27/6) 28/- |
| ...Bonds ..... | 100¾ | Breweries ..... | (30/9) 33/- |
| ...Bank Stock ..... | 100 | B.A.T. Ord. ..... | (49½) 51½ |
| | | Brunner Mond ..... | (48/-) 48/6 |
| ...Bk. (5½) | 5½ | Coals ..... | (9½) 9½-9¾ |
| ...Bk. (19½) | 19½ | Cotton ..... | (102½) 103 |
| ...Bk. (25½) | 25¾ | Fine Spin. | (62/6) 66/6 6/3 |
| ...(35½) | 36-35½ | Do. Pref.-Ord. | |
| ...British Steam Pref. | (99½) | | (16/3) 16/3 |
| | (123½) | Vickers ..... | (35/-) 35/3 |
| ...Pref. | (100/-) | Burke ..... | (87/6) 90/- |
| | (99) | Do. Deb. ..... | (9) 9 |
| ...America ..... | 32/- | Dolphin Hotel Pref. | |
| ...Rail. ..... | (92) 92-3 | | (66/9) 72/6 75/- |
| ...Rail. ..... | (80) 80 | Dub. City Market Deb. | |
| ...of Cuba ..... | (70) 68 | | 73/- |
| ...of El Pelo. | (63½ 63b | *Irish Times* 6s½ | |
| ...Ord. ..... | (54) 54 | Kern River Oil... | 27/6 7/9 |
| ...Trans. ..... | (7½) 7½ | Mex. Eagle Ord. | 11-11½ |
| ...Trans. ..... | 75s/10s | Trinidad Central. | 5/- |
| ...Pref. | (15/9) 15/10½ | | |

Odd lot.
(Last business done given in parentheses.)

## SHARP REBOUND IN STOCKS.

### CLOSE OF THE STRIKE INVIGORATES THE MARKET.

### GILT-EDGEDS RISE DESPITE HIGH TREASURY BILL RATES.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

It is thankful was, the Stock Exchange that railway strike was ended that there was no criticism or comment on the terms. The preoccupation was how to make the best of the recovered freedom from menace. Some of the exuberance found outlet in the market, which bristled with big rises and new records. Home Railways advanced all round, but in strict moderation, no gain exceeding a point, for the public had not had time to come in, and the professionals were not inclined to force the pace. In Home Government Securities the improvement was held in check by the announcement that Treasury bills were to be raised 1 p.c. for all maturities, which realises the dread of dearer money, which is affecting the Gilt-edged market prior to a railway strike. Still, in spite of this, the Loan, the two new issues, and Consols moved very well, and carried the remainder of group with them. Argentine Railways felt as they could safely resume their interrupted rise, and the stronger sentiment extended to Dutch and Japanese Loans. The volume of business was still affected by delayed communications.

## LONDON STOCKS STRONG.

### BIG BUSINESS PUT THROUGH.

As was to be expected, the Stock Exchange settlement of the railway strike was a big demonstration of strength and activity. Orders were blazing at the opening with plenty of buying orders, and practically no selling, with the result that quotations were swept to a higher level all round. Afterwards business was broadened. The provinces came in with support on a larger scale than at any time since before the strike, and the advanced level of quotations was well maintained, the close being practically the best of the session. Oil shares were to the front of the rebound, and, under lead of Mexican Eagles, registered some big gains. Among domestic securities, Gilt-edged issues advanced well. The Victory Loan rose 1 to 85¾; 5 p.c. do., 4 to 94½; India 3½ p.c., 1 to 63.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOANS HARDER. The Foreign market was not much in evidence, the general tone was satisfactory. French were well supported at previous levels.

Spanish 4 p.c. Bonds closed at 70¼. The 4 p.c. Bonds closed at 70. The Bank of England announces that, owing to the railway strike, 4 p.c. Bonds bearing the coupon due on 16th inst. have not been paid from Paris, but holders may deposit their certificates against a receipt exchangeable in due course for the Bonds ex coupon and a cash voucher, payable on the 16th at a rate of exchange of 35.50. Those who prefer to await the arrangements for collection themselves in Paris may lodge their certificates for the preparation of Bonds registered as mentioned. Japanese Bonds participated in moderate degree in the general movement, and Imperials were firm all round. In the Borneo group Kimanis were better at 23s. 9d., but Manchester N.B. were down a trifle at 51s. 6d.

## OILS COMMENCE THE WEEK IN A BLAZE OF ACTIVITY.

### BIG ADVANCES IN EAGLES, SHELLS, AND BURMAHS.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

The Oil Share market once more provided the Stock Exchange with its most active department yesterday. The opening was marked by a blaze of active bidding, and, the market being found to be in short supply, prices went ahead rapidly. Crowded conditions prevailed throughout the session, the upward movement in quotations being accompanied by considerable noise and excitement. Final prices in the majority of cases were a trifle below the top, although the advances recorded were of substantial amount. The lead was taken once more by Mexican Eagles, despite the fact that official confirmation of the reported bonus issue is still lacking. Among other favourites, Shells were also a prominent feature, a further bonus issue by this company also being anticipated in some quarters, while renewed strength was displayed by Burmahs. Outstanding features of activity and strength were also supplied by British Borneos, Kern Rivers, and Trinidad Centrals and Leaseholds. One or two Russians had a harder appearance, and among low-priced descriptions a keen demand was experienced for Oil Trusts on favourable anticipations in regard to Mr. Lewins Hamilton's report, which is expected shortly. Dealings took place in National Petroleum Shares, which met a fair business on the basis of 7s. 3d.-7s. 9d.

Closing prices :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Bulgarian ..... | 10/3 | 10/9 | +9d. |
| Anglo-Egyptian "B" ..... | 5/- | 5½ | +⅛ |
| Anglo-Maskop ..... | 6/0 | 7/0 | |
| Anglo-Persian, Pref. ..... | 29/3 | 27/6 | |
| Assam ..... | 2½ | 2½ | |
| British Burmah ..... | 2½ | 2¾ | ++ |
| Burmah ..... | 14½ | 15 | ++ |
| Chijoles Oil ..... | 1 | 1¼ | |
| Copan Oilfields ..... | 6/6 | 7/0 | +6d. |
| Eagle Transport Pref. ..... | 6/- | 8½ | |
| English Oilfields ..... | 3¼ | 3⅝ | ++ |
| Kern River ..... | 29/6 | 30/6 | +3/6 |
| Lobillos ..... | 3½ | 4 | |
| Maisels Petroleum Trust ..... | 11/0 | 12/0 | |
| Mexican Eagle Ord. ..... | 10½ | 10¾ | ++ |
| Mexican Eagle Pref. ..... | 10½ | 10¾ | ++ |
| New Granby ..... | 7/9 | 8/3 | |
| New Schindler ..... | 7/6 | 8/0 | |
| North Caucasian ..... | 27/0 | 28/0 | +6d. |
| Oil Trust ..... | 3⅞ | 3/10½ | +1/d. |
| Premier Pipe ..... | 5/- | 6/0 | +1/d. |
| Ramsay Galicia Pref. ..... | 2½ | 2¾ | |
| Rumanian Consol ..... | 22/6 | 23/6 | +1/6 |
| Shell Transport ..... | 9½ | 9¾ | +⅛ |
| Do. Pref. ..... | 9⅝ | 9¾ | |
| Spies ..... | 12/0 | 13/0 | +3d. |
| Tanyeri Taman ..... | 12/0 | 13/0 | |
| Trinidad Central ..... | 5¾ | 5¾ | ++ |
| Trinidad Leaseholds ..... | 3¾ | 4 | ++ |
| Trinidad Oilfields ..... | 24/0 | 26/0 | +6d. |
| Ural Caspian ..... | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Uroz Oilfields ..... | 20/5 | 21/3 | |
| Venezuelan Oil ..... | 5 | 5¼ | +⅛ |

## CLOSING PRICES.

### MINING SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-French ..... | 22/-6d | Gold Trust ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Apex ..... | 7/9-3d | Grt. Min. Area ..... | 4¾ ⅛ |
| Asseo ..... | 11/-6d | Hampton Props. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Ashanti G.F. ..... | 23/3+3d | Ipoh ..... | 20/6-6d |
| A.-Continental ..... | 21/6+1 | Ivanhoe ..... | 2 -⅛ |
| Associated ..... | 2/6+3d | Johannesburg Invest. ..... | 29/9+6d |
| Do. N. Biks. ..... | 4/9+6d | Jupiter ..... | 4/3+3d |
| Amal. Zinc ..... | 26/-6d | Kyshtim ..... | 1/-⅛ |
| Ampolgbra ..... | 4/9+3d | Lake View ..... | 24/9+3d |
| Bawdwin ..... | 5¼ ⅛ | Langlaagte ..... | 16/9+3d |
| Bk. H. Props. ..... | 44/3+3d | Malden Deep (5/- Shares) | |
| Burma Corp. ..... | 11¼ ⅛ | | 7/6 |
| Burma Ruby ..... | 14/6+9d | Mongu ..... | 21/6+3d |
| Bantjes ..... | 3/3-6d | Mex. M. El Oro. ..... | 7¼ ⅛ |
| Central Mining ..... | 9¼ ⅛ | Nundydroog ..... | 14/-3d |
| Con. Mines Sel. ..... | 26/-3d | Paris Trans. ..... | 4/1¼+3d |
| Con. Langlaagte ..... | 20/-6d | Premier Def. ..... | 9¼ ⅛ |
| Chile ..... | 3 ⅛ | Prostea, Blk. A. ..... | 6/6+3d |
| Crown Mines ..... | 2¼ ⅛ | Randfontein ..... | 22/3+6d |
| Chartered ..... | 21/9+4d | Do. Central ..... | 16/9+6d |
| Camp Bird ..... | 23/-1/- | Rand Mines ..... | 5¼ ⅛ |
| Colombian Min. ..... | 5¼ ⅛ | Rhod. Bk. Hld. ..... | 13/+9d |
| Dolcoath ..... | 8/9+3d | Rayfield ..... | 15/9-3d |
| De Beers ..... | 24¼ ⅛ | Rennong ..... | 2¼ ⅛ |
| Do. Pref. ..... | 13¼ ⅛ | Russo-Asiatic ..... | 4¾ ⅛ |
| European Inv. ..... | 16/6+3d | Shanva ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Eastern Klim. ..... | 2¼ ⅛ | Springs Mines ..... | 24¼ ⅛ |
| East Pool ..... | 19/6+6d | Simmer & Jack ..... | 6/9+1/d |
| El Oro ..... | 19/6-6d | Santa Gertrudis ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Fanti Cons. ..... | 9/9+3d | Tanaiyk ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Falcon ..... | 13/6+6d | Tin Areas ..... | 13/3+4d |
| Frontino ..... | 7/- ⅛ | Tanganyika ..... | 4¼ ⅛ |
| Geevor ..... | 3/9+3d | Union Corp. ..... | 21/-6d |
| G.F. Rhod. Dev. ..... | 9/3+3d | Vaal River ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Geduld ..... | 2¼ ⅛ | Van Ryn Deep. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Goldfields S.A. ..... | 3¼ ⅛ | W.A. Mahog. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Gold Mines Invest. ..... | 2¼ ⅛ | Zambesi ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |

### RUBBER SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Dutch ..... | 5⅜ ⅛ | Malayalam ..... | 43/6-6d |
| Anglo-Java ..... | 7/4¼+4d | Meriton ..... | 4/2+1d |
| Ashaan ..... | 27/6+1/- | Merliman ..... | 6/7¼-1d |
| Bukit Mert. ..... | 4/11+1/d | Perak R. Plant. ..... | 5/6+1/d |
| Bukit Rajah ..... | 8½ ⅛ | Pilmoor ..... | 6/3-6d |
| Dolok ..... | 4/30+1+1d | Port Dickson ..... | 4/4¼+9d |
| Dan. Sumatra ..... | 3/6+1d | Rubber Est. Ceylon ..... | 35/-3d |
| Java Amal. ..... | 35/4½+2/5 | Rub. Est. Johore ..... | 47/+9d |
| Java Para ..... | 44/3+17/6 | Rub. Trust ..... | 35/9½+9d |
| Labora Rubber ..... | 5/3+6d | Sing. Trading ..... | 5/9+2d |
| Kamuning ..... | 4/-+1d | Sing. Para ..... | 3/10¼-2d |
| Klanang ..... | 10/1¾-1d | Straits Rett. ..... | 7/10½+1/6 |
| Lingey ..... | 5/13¼+1/6 | Tand. Malim ..... | 29/4½-1/3 |
| Lon.-Asiatic ..... | 6/10½-3d | Telogerodjo ..... | 5/9+1/d |
| Malacca Deb. ..... | 98/- | Val d'Or ..... | 3/10-1½d |

### HOME RAILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brighton A. ..... | 84¾ 7/6+1 | L. & S.W new ..... | 52 Pf. 86 ½ |
| Caled'n. Df. Or. ..... | 10¾ 11¼ ½ | Metropolitan. ..... | 25 4+1 |
| Cent. Lon. Di. ..... | 37-42 | do. Sec. Pf. ..... | 76 8 |
| Cent. 'n. Or. ..... | 11½ ¾ ½ | do. District. ..... | 21¾ 2 ½ |
| Gt. Cent'l Di. ..... | 8 ½ + ½ | Midland Def. ..... | 35¼ 4¾ +1 |
| Gt. Eastern ..... | 34¾ 5¼ + ½ | N. Brit. Def. ..... | 15½ 18¼ +1 |
| Gt. N. Ord. ..... | 64 5+1 | N. East Con. ..... | 83 4/6 + ½ |
| do. Def. ..... | 25¾ 6¼ + ½ | do. 4½ Pf. ..... | 83 6 |
| Gt. N. Pref. ..... | 40½ 7¼ + ½ | Sth. Eas. Dr. ..... | 21 4+1 ½ |
| Gt. Western ..... | 48¾ 7¼ + ½ | do. 5 Pref. ..... | 80 82 |
| Lanc. & Yks. ..... | 64 5+1 | Taff Vale ..... | 33 5 |
| L. & N.W. ..... | 40½ 1½ + ½ | Utd. Elec. ..... | 37½ 9½ |
| do. 4½ Pf. ..... | 83 6 | do. 1s. Deb. ..... | 97 9 |
| L. & S.W. ..... | 74 6 | do. 6 p.c. Debs. | 93¾ 4¼ + ½ |
| do. Def. ..... | 52 4+1 ½ | | |

### COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Can. Pacific ..... | 178 80 | Brazil Rail. ..... | 5-7 |
| Grand Trunk ..... | 8 ¼ | B. Ayres Gt. S. ..... | 77¾ 8¼ + ⅛ |
| do. 4½ Deb. ..... | 46 7 | B. Ayres Pac. ..... | 57 8 |
| do. 1st Pref. ..... | 49-52 | B. Ayres & W. ..... | 79¾ 81½ + ⅛ |
| do. 2nd Pf. ..... | 37 40-1 | Cen. Arg. rire ..... | 62¾ 4½ + ⅛ |
| do. 3rd Pref. ..... | 19¾ 20½ | Cent. Uruguay ..... | 75 7 |
| do. 4 p.c. Deb. ..... | 58 8 | Entre Rios ..... | 41 3 |
| do. Sup. Pf. ..... | 89 90 101 | do. 1pc. Pref. ..... | 79 80 |
| Antofa. P. Or. ..... | 83¼ 7¼ | Mex. Rails. ..... | 20½ 1½ |
| do. Def. ..... | 121 4 | do. 8 p.c. Pf. ..... | 52 4 |
| Nitrate. Ord. ..... | 65 7 | do. 6pc. Pref. ..... | 50 4 |
| Armstr. Tr. 5 p.c. ..... | 28 30 | San Paulo. ..... | 128 82+2¼ |
| Bahia Blanca. ..... | 62 64 | Un. Havana ..... | 82-5 |
| do. 4% Bnd Deb. ..... | 83 3 | | |

### BREWERIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allsopp Pf. Ord. ..... | 66 101+2 | Guinness ..... | 350-70 |
| do. 6% Pref. ..... | 50 52+1 | do. Pref. ..... | 109-12 |
| Bulmer Pf. ..... | 31¼ 4½ | South Alfreds. ..... | 2¼ ⅛ |
| Dun. Nat. Pref. ..... | 80-4 | | |

### LAND SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aboukir ..... | 1⅛ | Forestal ..... | 7½ ⅛ |
| Agric. Hldgs. ..... | 1 | Hudson's Bay ..... | 17½ ⅛ |
| do. South. ..... | 2¾ ⅛ | Nigers ..... | 4½ ⅛ |
| Bet. N. Borneo. | 17 6 18/0 +0/3 | Pekin Synd. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ + ⅛ |

### TELEGRAPHS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Am. Def. ..... | 22 | Marconi Can. ..... | 15 6 16 6 +0/6 |
| Marconi Ord. ..... | 5¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | do. Amer. ..... | 32 0 33/0 -0/6 |
| do. Pref. ..... | 5¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | do. Spanish. ..... | 12 0 13/0 |
| do. Warrants. ..... | 3¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aerated Bread ..... | 4 ⅛ + ⅛ | ImTobac. Or ..... | 3 ⅛ + ⅛ |
| Armstrong ..... | 37 0 38/0 +0/3 | J. Brown. ..... | 32 6 34/0 |
| A. Pref. Cert. ..... | 89 ⅛ + ⅛ | do. (Dpf.) ..... | 11¼ M |
| do. Pref. ..... | 8¼ ⅛ | Kent Coal. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Borax Con. Df. ..... | 1 8 2 | Kynoch ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Bovril Trust. ..... | 20 6 21/0 | Lipton ..... | 20 6 21/0 |
| Brl. Pd. Cmt. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ | do. Pref. ..... | 15 6 16 6 |
| B.S.A. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | Lyons ..... | 3¼ ⅛ |
| B.S.A. Mun. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | Magnell Sons. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| British Oil Ck. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | Maypole Def. ..... | 9¼ ⅛ |
| Brunner Mond. ..... | 2¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | Mond Nickel. ..... | 3¼ ⅛ |
| Cammell Laird ..... | 1¼ ⅛ | National Iron. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Cargo Fleet ..... | 2 8 0 2 0 | Pahang (5s.) ..... | ⅝ ⅛ |
| Cin. Consuls. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | Parent Tyre Def. ..... | 2 16 3¼ |
| Courtaulds ..... | 10¼ 11 | Pease Partn. £1. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Court Line. ..... | 3 6 4 0 6 | P. & O. Def. ..... | 600 20+10 |
| Cunard Def. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | Premier Oil. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Curtis & Harvey ..... | 2 ⅛ | Royal Mail Ord. ..... | 18 7 92 |
| Dick Kerr. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ | Salt Union. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Dunlop Rub. ..... | 8¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | do. Pref. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Easimas. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ | S. Durham St. ..... | 2 8 |
| Elect. Bldgs. ..... | 2¼ ⅛ | Un. Stm. N.Z. ..... | 2 0 0 10 |
| Furness Withy. ..... | 3¼ ⅛ + ⅛ | Vickers ..... | 34 6 35 + 0 6 |
| Harrod's ..... | 3¼ ⅛ | Weardle e.p.b. ..... | 1¼ ⅛ |
| Home & Col. ..... | 2¼ ⅛ | Untd. Steel. ..... | 24 9 25/3 |
| do. 5½ Cm. Cr. ..... | 4 ⅛ | | |

* ex rights. † ex div. ‡ ex bonus

## DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following dealings among active stocks and shares were "marked" in London yesterday :—

**Consols**—51½, 2, 1½, 2, 1, 1½, 2, 1½, 2, 1½, 2

# JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES AT 110 GRAFTON STREET.

## THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, AT 1.30 P.M., FOR 2 P.M. SHARP.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—MRS. JANE M. R. TRULOCK, DECEASED.

## 26 LONGWOOD AVENUE, S.C.R., DUBLIN.

Held for 500 years from 1845. Sold subject to £3 10s. 0d. per annum. Let to monthly tenant at £42 per annum, but worth more. In excellent condition. Close to tram. Good, sound House. Two sitting, 4 bedrooms, bath (hot and cold), servant's room; gas; side entrance, rear entrance, &c.

## £28 7s. 8d. WELL-SECURED FEE-FARM RENT,

PAYABLE OUT OF 60 STEPHEN'S GREEN, E. Held for ever, subject to £8 10s. 9d., and sub-demised for over 81 £35 18s. 5d., leaving the Thoroughly Secure Rent £28 7s. 8d. per annum for sale. A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

## 73-74 RANELAGH ROAD (TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY).

Held for 800 years from 1850. SOLD INDEMNIFIED FROM RENT. No. 73 is let to a monthly tenant at £52. No. 74 let to a quarterly tenant at £62 per annum. Two sittingrooms, tiled hearths and grates, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, breakfast parlour; with side entrance, rear entrance, garden.

## 15 & 16 CASTLEWOOD AVENUE, RATHMINES,

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY. Held for 140 years from 1854. Sold subject to £3 Ground Rent per annum. No. 15 is let to monthly tenant at £40 per annum, and No. 16 to a monthly tenant at £40 per annum. Most desirable and convenient situation. Two sittingrooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, lavatory basin, servant's room, w.c., kitchen.

WILLIAM KERR JOHNSTON, Solicitor having Carriage of Sale, 8 Leinster street, Dublin.

## 28 UPPER MOUNT STREET (POSSESSION TO PURCHASER).

SOUND, WELL-BUILT HOUSE, containing 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 w.c.'s, kitchen, and servant's room; with garden and stable. Held under a Lease for 126 years from 25th March, 1897, subject to the annual adjusted rent of £15 3s. 6d. Caretaker in charge.

FRENCH and FRENCH, Solicitors for Vendor, 7 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

## 21 VESEY PLACE, KINGSTOWN (POSSESSION TO PURCHASER).

CHOICELY-SITUATED SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, containing large entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom (with h. and c. supply), 3 servants' rooms, with kitchen, pantries, side entrance; concrete tennis court, garden, &c. Caretaker in charge. Held for about 35 years unexpired, indemnified against all rent.

WHITE and WHITE, Solicitors, 13 Upper Ormond quay.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

## 112 LEINSTER ROAD, RATHMINES.

DOUBLE-FRONTED COTTAGE RESIDENCE. POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. Accommodation—Drawingroom, diningroom, 4 bedrooms, servant's room, w.c., pantry, kitchen. There is a very large garden, with side entrance. Held for 100 years from 24th February, 1846, subject to £8 1s. 0d. per annum.

A. H. MIDDLETON and SON, Solicitors, 25 Dawson street.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

## "THE COVE," No. 8 SANDYCOVE AV., WEST, KINGSTOWN (WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION TO PURCHASER).

Held from Lord Carysfort direct for 99 years from 1908 at £15 per annum. A DOUBLE-FRONTED SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCE, overlooking sea. In perfect order; gas and Vastry water. Contains eight apartments, bathroom (with h. and c. water), hot press, copper cylinder; separate w.c.; good garden front and rear, side entrance, outside w.c. ALSO, TWO-ROOMED BUNGALOW AT REAR, all in good repair.

CHARLES J. REDDY and SON, Solicitors, 35 Westland row, Dublin.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

## FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS, "THE COVE," SANDYCOVE AVENUE, W., KINGSTOWN, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1919.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS OF THREE SITTINGROOMS AND FOUR BEDROOMS, including a GRAND PIANO, by ERARD; ANTIQUE MAHOGANY WARDROBE and BOOKCASE, ANTIQUE EIGHT-DAY CLOCK, SOME ENGRAVINGS, GOLD WATCH, &c.

ON VIEW THIS DAY (TUESDAY), 7th OCTOBER. SALE 11.30 O'CLOCK.

## JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 110 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

# SALES BY CORRIGAN & CO.

## TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 1.30 O'CLOCK PRECISELY, AT 4 GRAFTON STREET.

## 14 & 18 CONNAUGHT ST., PHIBSBOROUGH.

COTTAGE STYLE. Specially built of cut stone, granite fronts and cut stone railing bases and steps. Contains six apartments in each, w.c.; gas-lons, 35ft. long; rear entrances. Let at £39 13s. each. Ground Rent, £2 17s. 9d. each. Lease 200 years unexpired.

Messrs. D. and T. FITZGERALD, Solicitors, 20 St. Andrew street.

EXECUTRIX SALE.

## 35 & 36 CURZON STREET, S.C. ROAD.

TWO COMPACT COTTAGES, with bay windows. Let to monthly tenants at £2 10s. each house. Held under Lease for about 93 years unexpired, subject to £2 10s. each house.

Messrs. CROWLEY and BOLGER, Solicitors, 52 Lower Sackville street.

CORRIGAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, &c., 4 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

# JAMES J. SCANNELL'S AUCTIONS.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), OCT. 8TH, AT 4 BACHELOR'S WALK,

## SALE OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, FIXTURES OF CHEMIST'S SHOP, MOTOR CYCLES, BILLIARD TABLE, &c.,

REMOVED FROM FITZWILLIAM SQUARE AND RATHGAR.

Comprising:—Superior Carved Oak Study Suite, consisting of two 5-ft. 6in. Bookcases, Leather-topped Pedestal Writing Table, Revolving Office Chair, Bureau and Centre Table, all in perfect condition; THREE PIANOS, by Collard & Collard, Victor Panno, and Rheinhardt; two 6ft. Walnut Bedroomsuite Bedroom Suites, complete; 5ft. Mahogany Wardrobe, 6ft. Mahogany Sideboard, with Mirror Back; 6ft. 6in. Pine Suite, Inlaid throughout; 4ft. Satin Walnut Bedroom Suite; two All-Brass Italian Beds, with Wire and Hair Mattresses; one Black and Brass do.; eight Double Beds, complete; ten single do.; 7ft. Mahogany Sideboard, 6ft. Mahogany Bookcase; 6ft. Brown Oak Sideboard, with Mirror Back; 5ft. Walnut Sideboard, 5ft. Mahogany Mirror-back Sideboard, 6ft. Inlaid Rosewood Cabinet, Antique Mahogany Diamond-door Bookcase and Chest Drawers, Antique Chester Drawers; mahogany Wardrobe, 4ft. Gin. Compartment Wardrobe; Irish and Tyrone Tables, Mahogany Double Bed and Wire; 3 Walnut Overmantels, 2 Gilt do., 6ft. Oak Bookcase; handsome Drawingroom Axminster Carpet, 16 x 13½ do., 12 x 13.6; do., 13.6 x 12; 8ft. Walnut Dining Table; two 12ten Easy Chairs, in Tapestry; Diningroom Suites, in Leather; Overmantels, Chiffonier, Wine Coolers, Brass Fenders, Fire Irons, Coal Scuttles, Oil Stoves, Linen Chests, Counter Cases, Bottles, Fixtures, &c.; ROYAL ENFIELD MOTOR CYCLE, in perfect order; FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE; Pair Antique Bookcases, Inlaid Card Table, Ysoki Table; PIANO PLAYER; seven-piece Heavy Oak Diningroom Suite, practically new; Chests Drawers, Washtubs, Dressing Tables, Mahogany Double Bed and Wire; 3 Walnut Overmantels, 2 Gilt do., 6ft. Oak Bookcases